



# JOHN F. KENNEDY SPACE CENTER

## CHRONOLOGY OF WORK STOPPAGES AND RELATED EVENTS

KSC/NASA and AFETR

THROUGH JULY 1965

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John F. Kennedy Space Center

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Kennedy Space Center, Florida

October 1965

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Prepared by

George V. Hanna, III

Reference Data and Historical Section

Administrative Branch

John F. Kennedy Space Center

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**NOTICE TO PUBLIC  
THE PUBLIC**

F.E.C.R.R. Whose facilities  
are transporting to this  
project refuse to bargain  
in good faith

**BROTHERHOOD MAINTENANCE  
OF WAY EMPLOYEES  
LOCALS 717 AND 2020**

WE HAVE NO QUARREL WITH ANY OTHER EMPLOYER

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**BROTHERHOOD MAINTENANCE  
OF WAY EMPLOYEES  
LOCALS 717 AND 2020**

WE HAVE NO QUARREL WITH ANY OTHER EMPLOYER

"We have no quarrel with any other employer"  
(Result: over 13,000 man-days lost June 8 - 12, 1964.)

## CHRONOLOGY OF WORK STOPPAGES AND RELATED EVENTS

1949

May 11

Public Law 60 passed by 81st Congress and signed by President Truman which authorized the Secretary of the Air Force to establish a Joint Long Range Proving Ground (JLRPG) to be used for testing guided missiles and other weapons.

June 10

Banana River Naval Air Station redesignated the Joint Long Range Proving Ground by Headquarters, USAF.

October 1

Joint Long Range Proving Ground activated as a joint undertaking of the Army, Navy and Air Force under executive control of the Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

1950

February

The United States Coast Guard granted permission to the JLRPG to use lands at Cape Canaveral under its control and jurisdiction as a launch site.

May 9

First permanent construction work started at Cape Canaveral.

May 16

The DOD officially delegated responsibility for proving ground to the Air Force. The Headquarters Joint Long Range Proving Ground was replaced by Headquarters Long Range Proving Ground Division.

May 17

The Air Force renamed the Joint Long Range Proving Ground Base the Long Range Proving Ground Air Force Base.

July 24

First missile launched from Cape Canaveral was Bumper #8, a modified German V-2 with a 700-pound Army-JPL WAC Corporal as second stage.

August 1

Long Range Proving Ground Air Force Base was redesignated Patrick Air Force Base in honor of Major General Mason M. Patrick (first Chief of U.S. Army Air Service).

1951

June 30

The Long Range Proving Ground Division was renamed the Air Force Missile Test Center.

October 5

The launching area at Cape Canaveral was activated and designated the Cape Canaveral Auxiliary Air Force Base.



1954

March 1

Pan American World Airways, Guided Missile Range Division completed process to phase-in operational control of the launching area as Range contractor.

1955

December 16

Cape Canaveral Air Force Annex redesignated Cape Canaveral Missile Test Annex.

1956

July 9 \*

July 10

17 operating engineers struck against J. A. Jones Co. (Contract #2003) for one day because no master mechanic was on the job. The Corps of Engineers lost 17 man-days due to the strike.

July 11

July 12

51 carpenters struck against J. H. Sapp, Inc. (Contract #1927) for one day to protest the laying off of a job steward. The Corps of Engineers lost 51 man-days due to the strike.

July 12

July 23

41 ironworkers struck against J. H. Sapp, Inc. (Contract #1927) for six workdays to support a demand for overtime pay between 7 and 8 a.m. The Corps of Engineers lost 246 man-days due to the strike.

July 26

July 31

24 plumbers struck against J. A. Jones Co. (Contract #2003) for three workdays to protest the firing of a steward who was alleged to have disobeyed orders. The Corps of Engineers lost 57 man-days due to the strike.

July 26

August 2

231 members of the Building Trades Council staged a walkout for five workdays against J. H. Sapp, Inc. to protest non-union painters on the job. The Corps of Engineers assigned contract lost 877 man-days due to the strike.

August 7

August 9

907 members of the Building Trades Council struck against J. H. Sapp, Inc., Clarson & Ewell, J. A. Jones Co., Treadwell Co., and Horton Electric for two workdays to protest the presence of non-union painters. The Corps of Engineers assigned contracts lost 1054 man-days due to the strike.

August 18

August 19

46 laborers and cement finishers walked off the job against J. H. Sapp, Inc. (Contract #1927) for one work-day demanding overtime pay for work in excess of forty hours per week. The Corps of Engineers (COE) assigned contract lost 46 man-days due to the strike.

\* Initial date of "Strike Summary Reports" prepared by the AFETR Labor Relations Office.

1956 (cont.)

September 5 29 painters struck against J. H. Sapp, Inc., J.A. Jones Co., Treadwell Co., Sun Construction Corp., and Baily-Lewis-Williams for 16 workdays to demand \$3 per day travel allowance. There were partial returns to work from September 21 to 28. The COE assigned contract lost 387 man-days due to the strike.

September 24 100 members of the Building Trades Council struck against J. A. Jones and Paul Smith Co. for  $\frac{1}{2}$  workday as a protest against the work being done by systems contractor Douglas Aircraft. The COE assigned contract lost 50 man-days due to the strike.

September 28 70 plumbers, sheetmetal workers, and millwrights struck against J. A. Jones Co. and Paul Smith Co. for 16 workdays to protest against the presence of non-union workers for the systems contractor. There was a partial return to work during the strike period. The COE assigned contract lost 737 man-days due to the walkoff.

October 1 125 plumbers and other members of the Building Trades Council struck against Constructors of Florida, Inc., sub-contractor to Douglas Aircraft, for 10 workdays to protest open-shop conditions. The Air Force assigned contract lost 1250 man-days due to the strike.

October 12

October 22 18 plumbers, millwrights, painters, and operating engineers struck against Burns and Roe Company, subcontractor to Boeing, for one workday to protest to Pan American employees performing construction work. The Air Force (AF) assigned contract lost 18 man-days due to the strike.

October 23

1957

January 16 400 Pan American Airways employees established picket lines for one day in an attempt to organize.

January 18 1271 Building Trades Council members honored the pickets and stayed off the jobs of Paul Smith Co., Hardaway Co., B. B. McCormick, J. A. Jones Co., Satchwell Electric, and Jordan Co. for two workdays. AF assigned contracts lost 400 man-days while COE assigned contracts lost 2780 man-days due to the strike.

1957 (cont.)

January 29

Midnight

January 31

Approximately 400 independent employees of Pan American consisting of support and maintenance workers such as mechanics, electricians, plumbers, carpenters, painters, and laborers established picket lines for two workdays in protest to an earlier National Mediation Board ruling that the Transport Workers Union was the authorized bargaining representative of the Pan Am workers. Members of the Building Trades Crafts honored the non-union pickets and shut down Paul Smith Co., Hardaway Co., B. B. McCormick, J. A. Jones, Satchwell Electric, Jordan Co., and J. H. Sapp Co. for two workdays. Shortly after the disputed ruling the Mediation Board had agreed to give further consideration to the entire case if all parties concerned agreed to maintain the status quo while investigations were made. The strikers claimed that Pan Am had violated the "Status Quo Agreement" by permitting the erection of signs on the Base which announced TWU's jurisdiction. Pan Am officials, on the other hand, claimed that the strike was a flagrant violation of the agreement and all participants would be considered as having abandoned their jobs unless they returned to work within 24 hours. On January 31, the majority of the workers voted to return to work so long as no reprisal actions were taken against them. For two days the strike halted virtually all construction with a man-day loss of 800 by AF assigned contractors and 3213 by COE contractors. Later a Federal District Judge in Washington, D. C., upheld National Mediation Board jurisdiction in Pan Am operations as Range Contractor. Indications were that the independent workers would join the TWU.

February 28

March 1

6 electricians struck against Clarson & Ewell (Contract #2073) for 1½ workdays in a jurisdictional dispute with the millwrights. COE assigned contract lost 9 man-days due to the dispute.

March 6

The Air Force Missile Test Center policy regarding labor-management was stated in AFMTC Regulation 78-1. The Center was to be represented in labor-management conferences by the industrial manpower representative of the Air Material Command Liaison Office. Representatives of the Center could attend labor-management meetings involving Center contracts

1957 (cont.)

March 6(cont.) as observers, when invited by the proper authority calling the meeting, in order to evaluate the effect of work stoppages or work slowdowns on the Center mission. Such representatives were to observe strict impartiality at all times. They were to take no position on the merits of any dispute between labor and management, nor take any action which would create even the semblance of conciliation, mediation, or arbitration of a labor dispute.

April 9 18 ironworkers shut down Hardaway & Jordan  
April 10 (Contract #2106) for one workday in a jurisdictional dispute. The COE assigned contract lost 18 man-days due to the strike.

April 17 40 carpenters struck against Clarson & Ewell  
April 17 (Contract #2073) for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a workday in a jurisdictional dispute. COE assigned contract lost 10 man-days because of the dispute.

May 3 20 plumbers struck against the Air Force for 10  
May 16 workdays in a jurisdictional dispute with the millwrights. AF contracts lost 200 man-days due to the strike.

May 21 AFL-CIO Teamsters Union Local #79 established  
0600 hours picket lines around Cape Canaveral and Patrick  
June 18 Air Force Base in an attempt to organize construction truck drivers causing a complete shutdown of all construction activities on all 18 contracts for 25 workdays. 1643 members of Building Trades Crafts honored the picket lines causing a loss of 38,398 man-days to COE contractors. Although the strike was against a construction contractor, some 500 Pan Am employees also refused to cross the picket lines. The strike caused day for day slippages in the construction of all important facilities with additional slippage resulting from confusion occasioned by interruptions in shipments of materials and the necessity for storing shipments pending settlement of the strike. On June 14 an injunction issued by a State Circuit Court Judge ended the teamster pickets and by June 19 80% of normal working strength had been reached. The strike which failed to gain union recognition accounted for 42% of all construction man-days lost during the period July 1956 to December 1960.

1957 (cont.)

July 8	6 tilesetters, members of a Birmingham, Ala. Local where their employer was from, went home for the 4th of July and found their Local on strike in Birmingham. They decided to stay home in sympathy and, as a result, Hardaway Co. (Contract #2106) lost 5 workdays and the COE assigned contract lost 30 man-days.
July 12	
August 12	24 painters struck against Hardaway Co. (Contract #2106) for one workday in a dispute over travel pay. COE assigned contracts lost 24 man-days due to the dispute.
August 13	
August 19	20 plumbers walked off a job for the Air Force for one workday over a jurisdictional dispute. 20 man-days were lost on the AF contract.
August 20	
August 22	8 plumbers struck B. B. McCormick (Contract #2342) for 3½ workdays in a jurisdictional dispute over the operation of a well-point system. The dispute caused the COE assigned contract to lose 28 man-days.
August 26	
September 25	16 cement finishers, plasterers, and laborers walked off a Hardaway & Jordan job (Contract #2106) for one workday in a jurisdictional dispute between the masons and the painters. The COE assigned contract lost 16 man-days as a result of the strike.
September 26	
October 4	A collective bargaining agreement was signed by the Transportation Workers Union and Pan American World Airways.
November 8	56 painters struck against Clarson & Ewell, Paul Smith Co., Hardaway, Satchwell Electric, and J. C. Harper for 10½ to 14 workdays in a dispute over a new wage scale. COE assigned contracts lost 612 man-days as a result of the dispute.
November 25	
November 27	Following a decision by the National Mediation Board that the Brotherhood of Railways Clerks were the only designated representatives of Pan American Guided Missile Range Division clerical and related employees, a collective bargaining agreement was executed.
November 27	12 laborers walked off the job for one workday in a wage dispute with J. C. Harper (Contract #2608). The strike caused the COE assigned contract to lose 12 man-days.
November 28	

1957 (cont.)

December 11  
December 12

48 plumbers in a protest over non-union workers being employed by Air Force contractors walked off Hardaway & Jordan (Contract #2106) and Satchwell Electric (Contract #2415) jobs for one workday. COE assigned contracts lost 48 man-days as a result of the strike.

1958

January 7  
January 10

47 electricians, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), struck against Paul Smith Co. (Contract #2316), Horton Electric (Contract #2348) and J. C. Harper Co. (Contract #2533) for 3 workdays in sympathy with two electricians who were fired for unsatisfactory work. The COE assigned contracts lost 140 man-days as a result of the walkout.

January 14  
January 20

138 electricians (members of the IBEW) struck Hardaway & Jordan, Clarson & Ewell, Satchwell Electric, and Paul Smith Co. for one to three workdays in protest to non-union workers on the jobs and laborers and unregistered apprentices being used by AF contractors to perform journeyman's work on the AFB hospital construction. 304 man-days were lost on the COE assigned contracts as a result of the walkout.

January 21

Representatives of the Department of Labor visited the Cape to discuss the application of the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 to range contractor operations.

February 4

The Department of Labor ruled that the Fair Labor Standards Act was applicable to the operations of Louis Berger, a subcontractor who held the contract for missile recovery and range clearance.

February 7  
February 8

26 electricians (IBEW) struck against J. C. Harper Co. and Paul Smith Co. for one workday in a demand for standby pay. COE assigned contracts lost 23 man-days as a result of the strike.

March 9  
March 9

6 members of various building trades council (BTC) unions stayed off a Clarson Co. job (Contract #2696) for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a workday in a jurisdictional dispute. The COE assigned contract lost 3 man-days due to the strike.

1958 (cont.)

March 10	17 electricians (IBEW) walked off jobs for
March 14	Hardaway & Jordan, Horton Electric, and Satchwell Electric for 6½ workdays to protest the handling of transit pipe at storage yards by non-union laborers and the installation of a power line by a non-union contractor. The COE assigned contracts lost 185 man-days due to the dispute.
April 1	2 electricians (IBEW) struck Paul Smith Co.
April 1	(Contract #2631) for ½ workday to protest of PAA maintenance employees on nearby conduit work. The COE assigned contract lost one man-day as a result of the walkoff.
March 10	28 plumbers and sheetmetal workers stayed away
March 20	from jobs for Hardaway & Jordan Co., Horton Electric, and Satchwell Electric for 6½ workdays to protest the handling of transit pipe at storage yards by non-union laborers and the installation of a power line by a non-union contractor. The COE assigned contracts lost 185 man-days due to the dispute.
April 1	5 plumbers on jobs for the Air Force struck against
April 8	Satchwell Electric and Hardaway & Jordan Co. for 5½ workdays over a dispute on refrigeration testing. Air Force contracts lost 10 man-days and COE contracts lost 6 man-days as a result of the strike.
April 2	President Eisenhower proposed in a message to Congress the establishment of a National Aeronautics and Space Administration to direct a unified national effort in the scientific and technical aspects of space exploration.
May 1	The Florida Missile Test Range was officially designated the Atlantic Missile Range (AMR).
May 19	269 members of the BTC struck against St. Paul
May 22	Fire and Marine Co., Paul Smith Co. and the Air Force for 3 workdays to protest Civil Service employees, electricians, being engaged in construction work on the installation of communications systems on the Titan complex. AF contracts lost 317 man-days and COE contracts lost 634 man-days as a result of the strike. The strike was directed against the U. S. Government and not against private contractors.

1958 (cont.)

- June 16 90 members of the BTC struck against St. Paul Fire & Marine (Contract #2315) for one workday in a jurisdictional dispute over missile contractor employees of Martin Co. drilling holes in the test stand flame bucket. COE assigned contract lost 90 man-days due to the strike.
- June 17
- June 23 Approximately 400 employees of Pan Am filed suit in the Federal District Court in Orlando, Florida, alleging that the range contractor had failed to pay the prevailing wage to mechanics and laborers working at the Cape and asked for \$6,200,000 in overtime and back wages covering a two-year period. The court was asked to invoke 3 Federal Statutes - the Davis-Bacon Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the Portal-to-Portal Pay Act.
- July 15 Picket lines placed by two members employed by PAA, to support demands for improved safety measures after the Cape's first fatality as a result of missile operations, resulted in 1200 PAA employees and 477 members of the BTC staying off the jobs of PAA under AF contract and St. Paul Fire & Marine, Clarson & Ewell, J. C. Harper Co., Satchwell Electric, Diversified Builders, R. E. Clarson, Inc., Duval Engineering Co., Paul Smith Co., and Paul Spellman Co. under COE contracts. The workers remained out for 4 workdays with 4800 man-days lost on AF contracts and 1555 lost on COE contracts. A court restraining order issued by Federal Judge William J. Barker of Tampa prohibited the two from striking but the workers disregarded the court order by continuing to strike and man their picket lines. As a result union officials were ordered to appear for contempt hearings on July 18. A satisfactory agreement was reached after Pan Am showed that only one of the demands had any real merit.
- July 21
- July 29 President Eisenhower signed H. R. 12575, the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-568), which established the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).
- August 4 The Industrial and Labor Relations Office was established for the AFMTC to represent all industrial and labor relations activities



1958 (cont.)

August 4(cont.) affecting the Center and to serve as the central co-ordinating point for all labor problems having a bearing on the operation of the Center. Mr. Edward Kiffmeyer was appointed Chief of the Office. Mr. Kiffmeyer began to review contracts with the Contract Administration Office before procurement issued orders to proceed to try to spot problem areas and to schedule construction to prevent conflicts. The policy was adopted to avoid placing union and non-union workers side by side on the same project.

September 17 68 plumbers walked off an Air Force sponsored job  
September 18 for one workday in a dispute over the discharge of a foreman. The AF contract lost 68 man-days as a result.

October 1 NASA was officially activated when the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) personnel, responsibilities, and facilities were officially absorbed into NASA organization. President Eisenhower issued Executive Order 10783 which transferred to NASA responsibility for several DOD projects.

October 9 40 members of ironworkers walked off the job for  
October 10 1½ workdays over a jurisdictional dispute with the millwrights. The strike resulted in a loss of 60 man-days of labor to COE contracts.

October 13 307 members of the BTC at PAFB led by the  
October 29 electricians struck in protest over the use of non-union workers on the Wherry housing rehabilitation project and the Communications Building. The majority of the workers returned to their jobs on October 21; however, the plumbers returned to the Communications Building October 27 and the electricians on October 29. The strike resulted in a 592 man-day loss to COE contracts.

October 14 500 members of the IBEW and the BTC walked out  
October 15 against Martin, contractor to the Air Force on Launch Complex 15, for one workday to protest PAA employees performing construction work. The AF contract lost 500 man-days as a result.

October 31 9 members of the IBEW struck R. E. Clarson, Inc.  
November 1 (Contract #2663) for one workday to protest

1958 (cont.)

October 31 : against a foreman using tools and performing  
 Nov.1(cont.) work. The COE assigned contract lost 9 man-days  
 as a result.

November 24 2 members of the IBEW working on the Base Procure-  
 November 27 ment Contract on Officers Open Mess struck for  
 3½ workdays to protest open-shop conditions. The  
 AF contract lost 7 man-days and the electricians  
 returned to the job when the non-union men had  
 completed their work.

November 28 Air Force Missile Test Center officially  
 announced the establishment at the Atlantic  
 Missile Range of the Directorate of NASA Tests.

December 5 41 members of the IBEW struck Satchwell Electric  
 December 6 (Contract #2692) for one workday in protest of  
 the discharge of a foreman. The COE contract  
 lost 41 man-days as a result.

December 5 77 operating engineers (75 under AF contracts,  
 December 8 2 under COE contracts) struck the AF Martin  
 Launch Complex and the Convair Launch Complex  
 and St. Paul Fire and Marine (Contract #2315)  
 for ½ to 2 workdays in a jurisdictional dispute.  
 AF contracts lost 100 man-days while the COE  
 contract lost one as a result.

December 10 12 plumbers in protest to the discharge of a  
 December 12 plumber walked off Satchwell Electric jobs  
 (Contracts #2434 and 2755) for two workdays  
 with 24 man-days being lost on the COE contracts.

December 29 9 plumbers working for Satchwell Electric  
 December 30 (Contracts #2434 and 2755) struck for one workday  
 to protest the layoff of a superintendent with  
 9 man-days being lost on the COE contracts as a  
 result.

1959

January 16 10 chain and rodmen members of the TWU walked  
 January 17 off jobs of Pan American Airways for one workday  
 because a foreman was performing work. Air Force  
 contracts lost 10 man-days as a result of the  
 dispute.

January 28 75 commissary stock clerks, members of the TWU,  
 January 28 struck against PAA for 2 hours due to a mis-  
 classification of work with the result that Air  
 Force contracts lost 19 man-days of work.

1959 (cont.)

February 5 55 plumbers walked off AF-Martin Launch Complexes  
February 6 16 and 19 for one workday in a refusal to work  
under the superintendent with the result that  
AF contracts lost 55 man-days.

February 10 A regulation was published which outlined the  
criteria for permitting union officials and full-  
time labor union officers to visit AFMTC  
facilities in keeping with security provisions.

February 11 52 Pan American shop mechanics, members of TWU  
February 11 walked off PAA jobs for 1½ to 2 hours as the  
truck drivers protested to answering the  
telephone with the result that AF contracts  
lost 11 man-days.

February 17 12 high-voltage electricians, members of TWU,  
February 17 walked off PAA jobs for one hour because of a  
PAA failure to furnish suitable coveralls with  
the result that 2 man-days were lost on AF  
contracts. During this strike the Range  
contractor instituted the new policy of  
escorting strikers off the premises and  
refusing to discuss grievances as long as they  
remained on strike, to serve as a deterrent to  
"quickie" strikes. The Labor Relations Officer  
advised that Pan Am guards refrain from using  
force in striker's removal without prior  
approval from the Air Force.

February 27 AFMTC Commander, Major General D. N. Yates,  
reaffirmed his stand that contractors at the  
Center should comply with the labor laws.

March 5 Following an election victory in February  
giving them the right to represent the stock  
clerks employed by Pan Am, the Teamsters gave  
assurance that as bargaining agents they would  
maintain discipline of membership, comply with  
the provisions of their agreements, co-operate  
in maintaining a strike-free operation, and not  
countenance "wildcat" work stoppages.

March 9 6 plumbers, asbestos workers, and electricians  
March 9 struck against R. E. Clarson, Inc. (Contract  
#2696) for ½ a workday to protest against a non-  
union contractor with a resulting loss of 3  
man-days on the COE contract.

1959 (cont.)

March 17	20 members of the TWU walked off PAA jobs in a protest of mechanics driving trucks. One employee stayed off the job for $\frac{1}{2}$ a workday with the balance remaining off $\frac{1}{2}$ to one hour with a resulting loss of 2 man-days on the AF contract.
March 17	
March 24	20 cafeteria workers, members of the TWU, staged a walkout of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour against PAA due to improper job descriptions with a resulting loss of 2 man-days on AF contracts.
March 24	
March 30	126 members of the BTC struck against Bell and Co. (Contract #2858) for one workday with a loss of 126 man-days on the COE contract in a protest against the employment of non-union laborers.
March 30	
March 31	Union electricians threatened to walk out in protest over work being done by Government civilian employees. The Government employees were withdrawn for one hour while the union business agent was contacted and reminded of AFMTC policy that union interference with work by military and civilian Government employees could not be condoned. The electricians remained and the Government workers returned to the job.
April 1	7 mechanics, members of TWU, walked off PAA jobs for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours in a dispute over painting, with a resulting loss of 2 man-days on AF contracts.
April 1	
April 9	Due to several conflicting and erroneous stories in the local press concerning labor conditions at AFMTC, a specific policy was adopted for the release of labor relations information. The Office of Information would release pertinent data to the press except for the issues involved in a strike and the progress of negotiations which would be released by the federal mediator.
April 13	9 millwrights walked off AF Convair and Martin Launch Complexes for one workday and 6 for a second day due to contract negotiations that resulted in 15 man-days lost on AF contracts.
April 15	

1959 (cont.)

May 5

May 7

261 members of the BTC supported the carpenters in making a show of strength during wage rate negotiations and stayed off the jobs of Biltmore Co., Diversified Builders, R. E. Clarson, Inc., Satchwell Electric, Paul Smith Co., St. Paul Fire and Marine Co., and Bell and Co. for two workdays. 583 man-days were lost on COE contracts as a result.

May 15

May 26

The carpenters established pickets to enforce wage demands being negotiated that were honored by 569 members of the BTC (except electricians and plumbers) for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 workdays and by 1700 PAA employees, members of TWU, for two workdays. Jobs for Biltmore Co., Diversified Builders, R. E. Clarson, Inc., Satchwell Electric, Paul Smith Co., St. Paul Fire and Marine Co., and Bell & Co. plus Air Force construction and Range contractors were shut down with a resulting loss of 3400 man-days on AF contracts and 3830 man-days on COE contracts and with a day-to-day slippage on the BOD (Beneficial Occupancy Date) of Titan and Pershing launch pads. A new labor-management agreement was reached on May 26 that called for an immediate wage increase of 20 cents per hour plus 20 more in the future.

May 21

The AFMTC published a regulation which announced policies, outlined the procedures, and established responsibilities for observance in dealing with labor relations problems. (AFMTC Reg. #78-1)

June 5

Construction for Saturn facilities was started at Cape Canaveral.

June 8

June 9

9 plumbers struck against R. E. Clarson, Inc. (Contract #2834) in a jurisdictional dispute that lasted  $1\frac{1}{2}$  workdays and resulted in a 13 man-day loss on the COE contract.

June 9

June 9

16 members of TWU walked off PAA jobs for  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour in a protest of use of overtime with a resulting loss of 2 man-days on AF contracts.

June 24

James Hoffa, head of the Teamsters Union, visited PAFB and was reputed to have told the president of the Teamsters Local that he would not tolerate any strikes during the life of its contract.

1959 (cont.)

June 24	139 members of various organizations in the
June 29	BTC walked off a Bell & Co. job (Contract #2858) for 2 3/4 workdays to protest the employment of a non-union roofing sub-contractor. The COE contract lost 203 man-days due to the strike.
June	Representatives of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), Transport Workers Union (TWU), and the Building Trades Council (BTC) with the co-operation of the AFMTC Labor Relations Officer set up a permanent committee which they termed the "Big Three Committee" to improve labor-management relations at the Center.
July 9	5 plumbers in a protest to non-union electricians
July 10	on the job struck against United Enterprises, Inc. (Contract #2912) for one workday that resulted in a 5 man-day loss on the COE contract.
July 21	9 plumbers protesting against the use of laborers
July 22	to unload pipe walked off an R.E. Clarson, Inc. job (Contract #2834) for one workday with a resulting loss of 9 man-days on the COE contract.
August 10	1275 members of TWU left PAA jobs for an average
August 10	of two hours to protest the use of military drivers to transport liquid nitrogen from a strike-bound plant in West Palm Beach to PAFB in LIN trucks. A loss of 319 man-days to AF contracts resulted from the walkout which ended when the West Palm strike was settled and regular PAA drivers agreed to man the trucks since they wouldn't have to go through picket lines.
August 17	78 ironworkers, millwrights and electricians
August 17	walked off AF Launch Complex 19 for 2 hours to protest open-shop conditions. A 20 man-day loss to AF contracts resulted from the walkout.
August 24	210 members of TWU walked off PAA jobs for one
August 24	hour to protest the building trades refusing to work on the same project with them while repairing the tower on Launch Pad 19. The situation became critical when PAA employees gathered at the gate to Launch Pad 19 and threatened to enter by force. Military troops were dispatched to the area to reinforce the

1959 (cont.) increased number of PAA Security Guards and  
 August 24 the situation was brought under control.  
 Aug.24(cont.) In the opinion of the AFMTC Labor Relations  
 Officer this dispute could have been avoided  
 if the building trades and the TWU had been  
 told that repair of the tower had been  
 designated an emergency project. AF contractors  
 lost 26 man-days as a result of the dispute.

August 26 11 heavy equipment maintenance mechanics,  
 August 26 members of TWU, left their jobs for ½ hour  
 with a resulting one man-day loss to AF  
 contracts in protest to company refusal to  
 reassign a mechanic to a different type of work.

August 27 215 stock clerks, members of the Teamsters,  
 August 27 walked out on PAA jobs for two hours with a  
 resulting loss of 54 man-days to AF contracts  
 in a disagreement over interpretation of wage  
 review provisions of their contract. The  
 union ordered the workers to return after two  
 hours.

August 31 711 members of the BTC (338 on AF contracts;  
 September 3 373 on COE contracts) to support the operating  
 engineers' picket lines established against  
 B. B. McCormick because of his refusal to pay  
 double for overtime work walked off the jobs  
 of St. Paul Fire & Marine, Diversified Builders,  
 R. E. Clarson, Inc., United Enterprises, Paul  
 Smith Co., Orlando Welding & Piping Co., George  
 A. Fuller Co. and the Air Force for three  
 workdays. AF contracts lost 845 man-days and  
 COE contracts lost 1022 man-days as a result of  
 the strike. The president of the Building Trades  
 provided emergency workers on two critical  
 projects on the rehabilitation of the tower on  
 Launch Pad 19 and the building of a mobile crane  
 roadway on Launch Pad 6.

September 9 13 rod and chain men, members of TWU, left the  
 September 9 jobs of PAA for one hour to protest against  
 the discharge of an employee who had resigned  
 and then attempted to withdraw his resignation,  
 with a resulting loss of 2 man-days on the AF  
 contract.

September The Brevard County Building Trades Council -  
 Construction Contractors Association Committee,  
 composed of five representatives of each group,

1959 (cont.)

Sept.(cont.)

was organized for the purpose of settling grievances and problems arising on construction projects at AFMTC.

October 7

The business agents of the building and construction trades unions operating at the Cape pledged themselves in writing to man any construction job that the AFMTC Commander declared to be emergency construction, provided the specific job to be performed was not in itself the site of labor-management strife. "Emergency" was to identify work required to prevent (1) loss of life; (2) damage to property; and (3) delay in missile firing.

November 18

November 18

18 members of IBEW in protest to PAA performing construction walked off AF Convair Azusa site #2 for 3½ hours with a loss of 8 man-days to the AF contract.

December 9

December 14

737 members of the BTC struck against R.E. Clarson, Inc., Diversified Builders, Paul Smith Co., Orlando Welding, George A. Fuller Co., Duval Engineering, Biltmore Construction, H. C. Beck Co., John C. Abbott, and Air Force contractors for three workdays in support of a dispute the ironworkers had with Gainesville Scrap Iron and Metal Co. over the use of non-union labor on the salvage operations of the Navaho Launcher on Pad 9. The strike ended with no concessions being made by either the salvage contractor or the Air Force. No serious impact resulted from the strike even though AF contracts lost 1200 man-days and COE contracts lost 1941 man-days.

December 30

December 31

6 asbestos workers because of a union dispute with North Brothers, subcontractor to Martin Construction Co. on Launch Complex 16, over conditions at their shop in Tampa, Florida, walked off the job for one workday which resulted in a loss of 6 man-days to AF contracts.

1960

January 27

The carpenters union threatened to picket the Cape over a dispute with Fuller Construction Co., a COE contractor. Mr. Kiffmeyer, AFMTC



1960 (cont.)Jan.27(cont.)

Labor Relations Chief, advised the union business agent of the new AFMTC policy which allowed job site picketing and that 24 hours would be required to set procedures for controlled and limited picketing. The business agent agreed to the policy and stated that picketing would begin on January 28. However, during the 24 hour period the COE arranged a meeting between the contractor and the union and the dispute was resolved.

February 23

The carpenters union threatened to strike against J. S. Martin Construction Co. which operated on a non-union basis at Patrick AFB and to establish pickets at Martin's job on Building 318 on the Base in accordance with the AFMTC policy that called for job site pickets. The union business agent was requested to delay picketing temporarily until a meeting could be arranged with the contractor. Although complete agreement wasn't reached the stoppage didn't occur and there were no further threats to picket the company.

April 6

Mr. Kiffmeyer, AFMTC Labor Relations Chief, met at Launch Complex 19 with representatives of the Glenn L. Martin Company and Pan American and later that day with the TWU executive board in an effort to prevent a work stoppage by TWU employees, who were protesting being pulled off of electrical work on the previous day. Mr. Kiffmeyer told them that the work in question was covered by the Davis-Bacon Act and therefore was not for the TWU to perform. He cautioned the contractors and the Range contractor to be more careful in the assignment of construction work to TWU members while other construction work was in progress on the pad and the union that strike action over this issue would not be tolerated. The meetings resolved the question to the satisfaction of all parties.

April 7

April 8

20 plumbers struck against Hicks & Enole, a subcontractor to Martin on Launch Complex 19, for one workday, over a backlog of grievances. AF contracts lost 20 man-days due to the strike which ended when the contractor met the demands of the workers.

1960 (cont.)

April 22

Bernie Mamet, attorney for IATSE, held meetings in the Satellite Motel to suggest to 42 camera men employees of RCA, that they strike and picket the Cape on Monday, April 25, in an effort to pressure the NLRB to reconsider its decision made earlier in the month that the camera repair shop was an inappropriate unit for IATSE. Mr. Kiffmeyer, AFMTC Labor Relations Chief, suggested that Mr. Mamet contact the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to explore the possibility of arranging for a consent election. Mamet agreed and called the strike off temporarily. On June 8, the FMCS announced that the NLRB would re-open the IATSE case with hearings and a decision was made in July of 1960 to allow an election which resulted in a unanimous vote for IATSE as the bargaining agent.

April 25

April 26

362 electricians, members of IBEW (162 working on COE contracts), in a show of strength in connection with new wage negotiations left jobs of Diversified Builders, George A. Fuller, Paul Smith Co., H. C. Beck Co., John C. Abbott, Nichols-Southern, Biltmore Co., Voight Construction Co., and Air Force contractors for one workday. The strike which ended when a two-year contract was consummated cost AF contracts 200 man-days and COE contracts 162 man-days.

May 3

May 9

435 members of the BTC led by a group of plumbers refused to work while PAA employees cleaned the LOX system on Launch Complex 11. As a result, Diversified Builders, George A. Fuller Co., Paul Smith Co., H. C. Beck Co., J. C. Abbott, Nichols-Southern, Biltmore Construction, R. E. Clarson, Inc., and Air Force mechanical contractors were shut down for five workdays. Nothing was gained by the strike as all groups refused to give in to the demands of the others while AF contracts lost 238 man-days and COE contracts 534 man-days.

May 9

Due to an increase in jurisdictional disputes, the Air Force forwarded a suggested criteria to form the basis for determining whether the Davis-Bacon Act applied to installation-type contracts to the Department of Labor with a

1960 (cont.)

May 9 (cont.)	request for early publication because of the urgency of the situation. On May 18, 1960, the Department of Labor issued a tentative criteria "for discussion purposes only", but never published a final criteria.
May 11 1100 hours	Several Pan American employees, members of TWU, threatened to picket the Cape due to a dispute over classification of work including changing a tire. Picket banners had already been printed and employees were on their way to the gates to begin picketing when the AFMTC Labor Relations Office quickly agreed to arrange a meeting with the PAA and the union if pickets were not established. The parties met from 1600 on May 11 to 0200 on May 12 when complete accord was reached.
May 12	Mr. Kiffmeyer met with representatives of all contractors employing plumbers at the Cape and urged them to "discontinue the practice of capitulating to the union as a result of one day strikes". He suggested that if they had any intention of settling on Monday, they make a serious attempt to settle over the weekend rather than wait until the union was actually engaged in a strike. This tendency on the part of contractors not to settle disputes without some work stoppage when union demands could have been met a day earlier was detrimental to the stabilization of labor relations and encouraged the unions to strike at the slightest provocation.
May 13 May 17	78 plumbers, operating engineers, and laborers struck against Paul Smith Co., Diversified Builders, H. C. Beck, and Air Force contractors for 2 workdays due to the expiration of a collective bargaining agreement with the plumbers. The strike was successful in that the contractors signed the new agreement. The walkout cost AF contractors 25 man-days and COE contractors 105 man-days.
June 6 June 15	2092 members of the BTC (543 working on COE contracts) stayed off the job for 7 workdays against Paul Smith Co., Diversified Builders, George A. Fuller Co., H. C. Beck Co., J. C. Abbott Co., Nichols-Southern, Biltmore

1960 (cont.)

June 6(cont.)

June 15

Construction, Southern Waldrip & Harvick, R. E. Clarson, Inc., and Martin Construction Co. due to IAM pickets placed during renegotiations with Convair missile contractor. AF contracts lost 6442 man-days and COE contracts lost 3172 man-days due to the dispute. There was no impact on missile firing schedules.

June 7

A decision was made in January after a thorough investigation by a member of the Judge Advocate's Staff and the Labor Relations Officer to permit on-site picketing at AFMTC and procedures were established to monitor and control picketing of AFMTC work areas. However, on June 7, after IAM had agreed to picket Convair sites instead of the Cape, an administrative decision was made at higher headquarters to the effect that picketing on the Cape would not be permitted, so the on-job picketing policy was never implemented.

June 13

Federal District Judge George W. Whitehurst of Tampa issued an injunction as a result of a petition filed by Convair enjoining IAM Local 610 from picketing or by other means encouraging other individuals to strike.

June 24

June 26

5 iron workers working for Cleveland Electric Co., a subcontractor to Boeing, walked off the job for two workdays in protest to Boeing Co. using its own and PAA employees to load and transport material to assemble a crane, and to operate a Government truck. The AF contract lost 10 man-days as a result. Boeing agreed to use iron workers to load and transport material to the job site but remained firm over using its own employees to assemble the crane.

July 1

Launch Operations Directorate headed by Dr. Kurt H. Debus became operational.

July 1

In an effort to forestall labor troubles the Vice Commander of the AFMTC met with NASA officials to indicate his desire that they comply with AFMTC policy of using construction contractor personnel to install equipment, construct, modify, and make major repairs to facilities. At that time, Dr. Debus indicated that some problem might exist in the area of installation work.

22  
1960 (cont.)  
July 2

About 450 clerical and related Pan American employees, members of the BRC, were scheduled to strike at midnight in a nationwide PAA walkout resulting from a payroll dispute until the strike was called off on July 1 when Federal District Judge John R. Barteln of New York issued a restraining order against the strike.

July 8  
July 29

18 asbestos workers (13 on COE contracts) remained off the jobs of Biltmore Construction, Paul Smith Co., H. C. Beck Co. and North Brothers (subcontractor to Boeing) due to the expiration of the collective bargaining agreement. AF contractors lost 55 man-days and COE contractors lost 114 man-days as a result.

July 15  
July 18

8 electricians, members of IBEW, in a protest of the employment of a non-union roofing contractor struck against Biltmore Construction Co. (Contract #3025) on the addition to the Medical Science Bldg., for  $\frac{1}{2}$  workday with a resulting 4 man-day loss on the COE contract. The strike ended when the COE ordered that the non-union contractor be removed.

August 1  
August 9

5 ironworkers walked off the job on Convair subcontractor W. R. Crail Co. on Atlas Complex 12 for 7 workdays in a refusal to work for the superintendent. The AF contractor lost 35 man-days due to the strike which ended when the superintendent was replaced.

August 1  
August 5

40 members of IBEW struck against Convair subcontractor Ets-Hokin & Galvan on Mercury Launch Complex 14 and Centaur Launch Complex 36 for 4 workdays because of a decrease of the workday from 9 to 8 hours. The Air Force contracting officer refused to approve the overtime even though the electricians had worked a 9 hour day at the Cape for several years in lieu of an 8 hour day with travel pay. The AF contractor lost 160 man-days as a result of the dispute.

August 5

Members of IBEW employed by Fishback and Moore protested to GEEIA's installing cable trays and threatened to walk off their jobs. Mr. Kiffmeyer requested that strike action

1960 (cont.)

Aug.5(cont.)

be delayed until GEEIA could be contacted and the problem was eventually resolved.

August 5

August 5

32 electricians, members of IBEW, struck against H. C. Beck Co. (Contract #2990) on Saturn Complex 34 for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a workday to protest the use by NASA of Civil Service workers for unloading and connecting consoles in the blockhouse. The strike which ended when NASA agreed to remove the Government civilian workers until a definite policy regarding installation work could be established, cost the contractor 8 man-days.

August 8

A meeting was held with Mr. Kiffmeyer, AFMTC Labor Relations Officer, Col. Asa Gibbs, Mr. Nelson Parry and Mr. R. P. Dodd to discuss the labor situation at Launch Complex 34.

August 9

August 15

42 members of IBEW struck against Convair subcontractor Ets-Hokin & Galvan on Mercury Launch Complex 14 and Centaur Launch Complex 36 for 4 workdays because the company again decreased the workday from 9 to 8 hours. The resulting loss was 168 man-days to the AF contract.

August 10

A meeting was held between AFMTC and NASA officials to come to an understanding of Center policy of using construction contractor personnel to install equipment in facilities. Dr. Debus of NASA indicated that there were two alternatives; they could perform installation work with their civilian forces or discuss the proposition of using union personnel. The dispute centered around the NASA philosophy that all ground support equipment was an integral part of the missile system and as such should come under the direct control of the LOD people from installation to final use.

August 12

A meeting was held with Mr. Kiffmeyer, AFMTC Labor Relations Officer, Mr. D. E. Eppert, Corps of Engineers, Major R. L. Clark and Mr. R. P. Dodd, LOD Representatives; Mr. Robert Palmer, Business Agent of IBEW; Mr. Charles Tebbe, Business Agent for the Pipe-fitters Union. The purpose was to determine

1960 (cont.)

Aug.12(cont.) the viewpoint of the unions and the Atlantic Missile Range on the labor problems of interface points at LC 34.

August 15 21 plumbers working for Southern Waldrip &  
August 16 Harvick (Contract #3036 and 3083) walked off the job for one workday to protest the discharge of a foreman. The foreman was re-hired and the workers returned to their jobs. The COE reported a loss of 21 man-days to its contractor.

August 24 11 iron workers in protest to the employment  
August 30 of non-local iron workers walked off a Southern Waldrip & Harvick job (Contract #3038) for 6 workdays with a loss of 66 man-days to the COE contract.

August 30 A meeting with AMR officials and Hayes Construction Co. was held at Complex 34 to discuss potential labor problems that could develop from a lack of familiarity by the Hayes Company with the Cape labor situation.

September 7 Major R. L. Clark and Mr. R. P. Dodd of LOD held a briefing with Mr. Kiffmeyer to acquaint him with LOD thinking on interface points and to prepare for a subsequent meeting with union officials.

September 8 At a meeting with Mr. Kiffmeyer to explore the possibility for resolving labor problems on LC 34, Mr. Robert Palmer of IBEW and Mr. Charles Tebbe of the pipefitters refused to accept the LOD philosophy of interface points.

September 12 423 members of the BTC (179 on COE contracts)  
September 23 led by the electricians staged sporadic walk-outs of 1 to 3½ workdays against Diversified Builders, Paul Smith Co., H. C. Beck Co., Southern Waldrip & Harvick, Martin Construction Co., Livsey & Co., International Builders of Florida, and various missile contractors to protest the employment of non-union electricians by United Electric Co. The workers agreed to return to work after the removal of non-union workers pending meetings between the contractor and IBEW. AF contractors lost 73 man-days while COE contractors lost 411 man-days due to the dispute.

1960 (cont.)

September 15  
September 19

7 operating engineers employed by Kaiser Steel (Contract #2965) staged a walkout of 2 work-days with a loss of 14 man-days to the COE contractor in protest of the discharge of a crane operator and a master mechanic.

September 15  
September 21

23 plumbers working for Southern Waldrip & Harvick on Centaur Launch Complex 36 and the Optics Building (Contracts #3036 and #3083) walked off the job for five workdays with a resulting loss of 108 man-days to the COE contracts to protest the discharge of 4 employees who refused to work on the installation of non-union fabricated pipe. The 4 workers were rehired and the plumbers returned to work. The lost time was retrievable through overtime without causing program slippage.

September 21

Dr. Kurt Debus in a letter to the Director of MSFC outlined the probable consequences of NASA meeting union demands on interface points on Saturn Complex 34. The unions were afraid that acceptance of the NASA philosophy concerning interface points and the installation of ground support equipment would set a precedent throughout the rest of the missile field.

September 22  
September 23

Following the failure of meetings resulting from the September 12 strike, the IBEW supported by other BTC for a total of 275 workers struck against the subcontractors of the AF missile contractors for one workday in protest to United Electric utilizing non-union workers and to force United to comply with an agreement of May 1960, to use union labor. The contractor agreed to use members of IBEW and the strikers returned to work. The strike cost AF contracts 275 man-days and coupled with the one of September 12, was a contributing factor in slippage of the Minuteman program.

September 26  
September 26

19 carpenters in protest to the installation of air ducts by laborers over the weekend walked off a Martin Construction Co. job (Contract #3149) for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a workday. The COE contract lost 5 man-days as a result.



1960 (cont.)

September 29

September 30

14 iron workers for Southern Waldrip & Harvick (Contract #3038) left their jobs on Centaur Launch Complex 36 for one workday to support a demand for a shelter against the weather. The strike which ended after the contractor provided a shelter cost the COE contractor 14 man-days.

September 29

Members of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association and Masters, Mates and Pilots Union threatened a strike if the Military Sea Transport Service (MSTS) contracted for certain support services for the Pershing program in the GBI area with a foreign flag vessel. The strike was averted due to forceful action by Mr. Kiffmeyer and an extension of the closing date for bids for the contract to give American Flag Vessels time to comply.

September 30

October 5

27 iron workers for Kaiser Steel (Contract #2965) walked off the job on Saturn Launch Complex 34 for three workdays with a loss of 81 man-days to the COE contract in protest to excessive supervision. The general foreman position was abolished and the men returned to the job.

October 4

Members of IBEW who had been employed by United Electric Co. for only one week refused to work for the company any longer on the grounds that the company was not complying with the provisions of the local agreement. Union members agreed not to strike, however, unless the company was awarded additional contracts. Then, the business agent said the electricians would walk off the Cape and remain off until United Electric signed a contract with IBEW.

October 4

October 4

17 carpenters struck against H. C. Beck Co. (Contract #2990) on Saturn Launch Complex 34 for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a workday in a jurisdictional dispute with the electricians over the installation of static ground wires. The contractor had originally assigned the work to the carpenters, but had reassigned it to the electricians when they complained. After the carpenters' walkout which cost the COE

1960 (cont.)

October 4

Oct. 4 (cont.)

contract 9 man-days, the Joint Board ordered the contractor to revert to his original assignment pending a decision from the Board.

October 7

Secretary of Defense, Thomas S. Gates, and other high defense officials met with union leaders to request co-operation in expediting the missile program. The Air Force subsequently appointed approximately 16 labor relations men who were assigned to the various missile sites to assist in resolving on-site labor problems.

October 7

Colonel Robert M. Creech, Chief of AF Logistics Command Test Site Office at Patrick AFB, stated in a letter to USAF (AFMPP) regarding overtime abuses at Cape Canaveral, that "... for all practical purposes, the AMR, to construction trades, has become a 'closed shop' although located in a 'right-to-work state'".

October 7

Mr. Kiffmeyer, AFMTC Labor Relations Officer, in a memorandum to Major General L. I. Davis expressed his views of the NASA philosophy on interface points at Launch Complex 34. Mr. Kiffmeyer did not agree with all of NASA's assertions.

October 10

October 13

47 members of the IBEW walked out on H.C. Beck Co. (Contract #2990) and Paul Smith Co. (Contract #2978) for three workdays over a jurisdictional dispute with the carpenters that cost the COE contractors 132 man-days. After the contractor dispute on October 4, the Joint Board finally awarded the work to the electricians.

October 14

Maj. General L. I. Davis, Dr. Kurt H. Debus, and Col. Asa Gibbs met to discuss labor problems at Launch Complex 34 and to arrange for a subsequent meeting with Mr. Kiffmeyer and the unions to negotiate an agreement on NASA work interface points.

October 21

A meeting to determine policy concerning interface points on missile ground support equipment was held in the office of the AFMTC Commander between AF and NASA officials including: Dr. Debus of LOD; Mr. C. M. Grey

1960 (cont.)

Oct. 21 (cont.)

of NASA Headquarters, Washington; General Davis, Commander of AFMTC. General Davis urged that no policy be adopted by NASA, even though it was a separate agency, that would disrupt the work on AF contracts. No decision was reached at the meeting, but Mr. Grey planned to discuss the matter with Washington NASA officials to determine the NASA position.

October 24

A meeting was held in Washington at NASA Headquarters to develop the NASA position on labor problems at LC 34. The meeting was attended by Major General Don R. Ostrander, Col. D. H. Heaton, Mr. Ernest Brackett, Mr. C. M. Grey and a Mr. Guillian.

October 27

0900 hours

October 28

32 iron workers protesting employment of out-of-state iron workers walked off the job for Southern Waldrip & Harvick (contracts #3036 and #3038) on Centaur Launch Complex 36 for one workday. The dispute which cost COE contracts 32 man-days was resolved through discussions which included the NLRB.

October 27

1200 hours

October 31

24 carpenters, laborers, and electricians working for Biltmore Construction Co. (Contract #3168) at Port Canaveral left the job for two workdays with a resulting 22 man-day loss to the COE contract to protest a superintendent performing work on an unrelated job. Because this was the third strike precipitated by the carpenters in less than 5 weeks, Mr. Kiffmeyer contacted the union's International Director of Field Operations and demanded that in the future the carpenters not be permitted to strike without international sanction, and they not be permitted to strike on the Cape because of a dispute outside the Cape, as had been true in this case.

October 28

When it appeared that the local iron workers union had lost control of its members due to the fact that they walked off their jobs with such frequency on the slightest provocation and refused to return to work when ordered to do so by the local union representative, the

1960 (cont.)

October 28(cont.) AFMTC Labor Relations Chief, Mr. Kiffmeyer, requested that the Air Force contact the International President of the Union. A special representative was immediately sent to the Cape by the International President who assured Mr. Kiffmeyer that the local iron workers would either "refrain from striking on the Cape or the International would put the local union under international supervision!"

October 28 Dr. Wernher von Braun, Dr. Kurt H. Debus, and other LOD officials met at Col. Asa Gibbs' office to discuss the position of NASA Headquarters on the labor problems at AMR and possible courses of action which LOD might take.

October 29 Mr. C. M. Grey of NASA Headquarters met with representatives of LOD, Douglas, and Convair to explore the Douglas and Convair approach to labor problems and to assess the general labor situation.

October 31 A meeting was held in Washington between NASA and NLRB officials to determine the basis for seeking injunctive relief at LC 34 under the Labor Management Relations Act, as amended. It was decided that a walkout would establish a basis for filing a charge of unfair labor practices.

November 2 Representatives of the electricians and pipefitters internationals met with NASA officials at the IBEW offices in Washington to discuss the labor situation at the Cape and to clarify the NASA position.

November 4 Another meeting was held between NASA officials and representatives of the electricians and pipefitters internationals to further discuss the labor problems at the Cape. It was agreed that Washington representatives of NASA and the unions would meet with local union representatives at the Cape.

1960 (cont.)

November 5

A meeting was held at NASA Headquarters in Washington with Dr. Robert C. Seamans and Mr. J. A. Johnson, a NASA legal counsel, to prepare for discussions with unions on NASA position at LC 34.

November 8

Maj. R. L. Clark and Mr. R. P. Dodd of LOD met with Mr. Kiffmeyer regarding the installation of pre-fabricated cables by Hayes Construction. Mr. Kiffmeyer felt that the unions would have to accept the pre-fabricated cables.

November 9

1100 hours

November 11

42 electricians for Southern Waldrip & Harvick (Contract #3038) protesting alleged excessive supervision left the job for 2 workdays and cost the COE contractor 84 man-days of labor.

November 10

As decided in Washington on November 5, international and local union officials met at the Cape with NASA representatives to explain NASA's operational philosophy. The unions were not receptive. NASA stated that it must return to work on LC 34 with LOD personnel on Monday, November 14.

November 14

1430 hours

November 28

650 members of the BTC (415 on COE contracts) protesting against NASA using Civil Service workers to fabricate and install cables and consoles on construction of LC 34 struck for 10 workdays against Kaiser Steel, H. C. Beck Co., Southern Waldrip & Harvick, Paul Smith Co., International Builders of Florida, Biltmore Construction, Martin Construction, Livsey & Co., and Air Force contractors. The strikers returned to work pending the outcome of an investigation by a committee appointed by Secretary of Labor, James Mitchell, to visit the Center and to make recommendations to solve the dispute. The strike cost AF contracts 1248 man-days and COE contracts 1911 man-days.

November 17

NASA began injunction proceedings with the NLRB in Tampa by filing charges against the IBEW alleging unfair labor practices for the walkoff on LC 34.

1960 (cont.)

November 17

November 17

22 carpenters, laborers, operating engineers and iron workers walked out on Boeing's sub-contractor, the J. S. Martin Construction Co. (Contract #3149), for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a workday in protest of non-union carpenters on the job. The non-union carpenters were replaced by B. B. McCormick union carpenters to end the dispute. The walk-out resulted in a loss of 5 man-days to AF contracts and 11 man-days to COE contracts.

November 22

Mr. Finnegan of the FMCS called a meeting in his office for NASA and union officials as a result of the intervention of the Secretary of Labor to see if the labor dispute on LC 34 could be settled short on an injunction.

November 23

A second meeting was held with Mr. Finnegan of the FMCS, attended by Washington union and NASA officials to explore possible areas of agreement on LC 34. NASA agreed to study a proposal for the direct hire by NASA of union employees on a temporary basis.

November 25

At a meeting called by Secretary of Labor Mitchell, NASA indicated that it could not accept the idea of direct hire of union members. It was decided that injunction procedures would be discontinued and that the unions would go back to work pending the appointment of a special fact finding committee by the Secretary to study the labor problem.

November 30

December 1

The special fact finding committee formed by Secretary of Labor Mitchell conducted inquiries at the Cape with Range and LOD personnel on the causes of the dispute between the Building Trades Unions and NASA which had delayed construction of Saturn Launch Complex 34.

December 1

At a regular meeting of the Building and Trades Council, the delegates unanimously approved the continuation of their policy to furnish emergency workers during the strikes in accordance with the emergency workers' letter dated October 7, 1959.

1960 (cont.)

December 20

Three staff members of Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations (the McClellan Committee) conducted an investigation on complaints of work stoppages at the Cape.

December 21

0600 hours

December 27

900 members of the BTC (498 working on COE contracts) led by 150 iron workers walked off for 3 workdays the jobs of Kaiser Steel, H. C. Beck Co., Martin Construction Co., Southern Waldrip & Harvick, Duval Engineering, International Builders of Florida, Biltmore Construction, and B. B. McCormick to protest the presence of a non-union contractor, Delsea iron workers, constructing camera stands and stairways of blockhouses on Martin Launch Complexes 15, 16, 19 and 20 on the Cape. A loss of 1135 man-days on the AF contracts and 1538 man-days on COE contracts resulted from the unsanctioned strike which paralyzed all construction on the Cape and caused a day-to-day slippage on Centaur Launch Complex 36 and Atlas Complex 11, considered critical programs.

December

Mr. Kiffmeyer, being convinced that many labor troubles could be avoided if the BTC were given advance notice of the identity of a successful bidder for a contract in order to discuss the use of union personnel, established procedures with the co-operation of Base Procurement and the approval of the Center Commander to keep the BTC informed of contractor and bid information.

1961

January 3

1330 hours

January 3

80 members of IBEW walked off a job of Convair's subcontractor ETS-Hokin and Galvan on Centaur Launch Complex 36 for 4 hours because of the contractor's method of assigning 2nd shift work. The contractor and the union reached a settlement and the business agent ordered the men back to work. The dispute cost the Air Force contractor 40 man-days of labor.

1961(cont.)

January 5

January 6

7 millwrights working for Kaiser Steel (Contract #2965) on Launch Complex 34 struck for one workday with a loss to the COE contract of 7 man-days in protest of alleged excessive supervision. The local union instructed the men to return to work the following day.

January 10

The Special Fact Finding Committee appointed by the Secretary of Labor to study the labor dispute on LC 34 submitted a unanimous report to the Department of Labor. The Committee recommended that MSFC hire a Labor Relations Director, that NASA achieve a more effective 3-way communication at the Cape with the Air Force and the unions, that there be continued re-examination of interface points, and that the unions make every effort to work out disputed interface points.

January 16

A bill was introduced into Congress that would amend section 8 (b) (4) (B) of the Labor - Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley) as amended. One provision of the bill would have required a 10-day cooling off period before a work stoppage could take place during the construction of a military base or any federal installation for the purpose of developing, producing, testing, or launching weapons, missiles or space vehicles.

January 23

Mr. Paul Styles was appointed Chief of Industrial Relations for Marshall Space Flight Center (which included the Launch Operations Directorate) by NASA.

February 6

The NLRB ruled that IBEW had no right to refuse to install prefabricated electrical cables in a dispute that developed when the Martin Company made up some cables for the Pershing Launch Complex and had their electrical subcontractor, Gablie Electric Service Co., install them. The electricians union claimed that the cables should have been made up on the job. The NLRB decision backed up a Federal Court Injunction that Martin won on August 17.



1961 (cont.)

February 16

The Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO passed a statement of policy on labor practices at missile sites. The statement opposing the work stoppages at the missile sites and containing a no-strike pledge, was the first instance of record that showed disapproval by the Department of Labor abuses at missile sites and was not issued until a Senate investigation had been instituted.

February 17

Senator McClellan and his staff visited LOD at AMR for a two-day visit to investigate labor practices at the Range.

February 27

Electricians employed on LC 34 by Fishback and Moore threatened to walk off the job in protest of NASA Civil Service personnel hooking up power cables. Through the efforts of Mr. Kiffmeyer, AFMTC Labor Relations Chief, a walkout was averted.

February 27

The DOD issued a memorandum establishing "guide lines" on the reasonable use of overtime at missile sites. The memorandum suggested that the maximum overtime approval for any one employee in any one week be limited to 20 hours.

March 1

March 3

10 elevator construction workers and 2 members of the iron workers working for the Elevator Electric Co., a subcontractor to Kaiser Steel (Contract #2965) on Launch Complex 34 struck for two workdays in a protest to only a superintendent working for two hours on the previous Saturday. The unions demanded pay for the entire crew. In the settlement the contractor agreed to pay the entire crew travel pay at the rate of one hour per day for the entire project retroactive to the beginning of the job. COE contracts lost 24 man-days due to the strike.

March 7

1200 hours

March 7

5 members of IBEW struck against Pacific Automation, a subcontractor to Martin on Pershing Launch Complex 30, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a workday in a refusal to install prefabricated electrical cable. In compliance with a long standing court order the business agent ordered the men back to work. The AF contract lost 3 man-days as a result of the strike.

1961 (cont.)

March 9

0700 hours

March 9

0900 hours

60 electricians struck Fishback and Moore, a subcontractor to Kaiser Steel (Contract #2965) on Saturn Launch Complex 34, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a workday over a jurisdictional dispute with the operating engineers over hoisting material. The contractor stood firm in his original assignment of the work and the electricians finally returned to the job. The dispute resulted in a 13 man-day loss to the COE contract.

March 13

Mr. Kiffmeyer averted a threatened strike and picketing by RCA employees who were members of IBEW by arranging a meeting between the union and the contractor. By March 13 a tentative agreement had been reached and several days later the union accepted an overall increase of 58 cents an hour over a two-year period as settlement.

March 30

1500 hours

March 30

65 electricians employed by Fishback and Moore, a subcontractor to Kaiser Steel (Contract #2965) on Saturn Launch Complex 34, left the job for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours with a resulting loss of 11 man-days on the COE contract to protest against NASA Civil Service workers performing installation work. The business agent ordered the workers to return to the job.

April 3

Mr. Kiffmeyer, AFMTC Labor Relations Chief, forwarded a proposed 10-point program to Major General L. I. Davis, AFMTC Commander, calling for definite corrective action on the part of the Government to improve labor relations at the Center. The program was submitted to the AFLC Test Site Office, the Procurement Office, and the Legal Office for comment and all three agencies opposed their adoption as proposed.

April 24

0800 hours

April 25

16 plumbers employed by Hicks & Ingle and E.C. Ernst, subcontractors for NASA prime contractor Hayes Aircraft on Launch Complex 34, left the job for one workday to protest NASA performing installation work with Civil Service personnel. The NASA contract lost 16 man-days as a result.

April 24

1000 hours

April 25

4 plumbers walked out on Kaminer Construction Co. (Contract #3234) on Titan Launch Complex 16 for one workday in a dispute over a type of welding which cost the COE contract 4 man-days.

1961 (cont.)

April 25

May 5

The Senate's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations, headed by Senator McClellan of Arkansas, opened two weeks of hearings on work stoppages at missile bases. The testimony largely centered around labor disputes at the Cape. On May 5 the hearings were suspended because of pending action by the Executive Branch.

April 25

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg advised Secretary of the Air Force Eugene M. Zuckert that he had established a Missile Sites Public Contracts Advisory Committee in the hope of settling difficulties over the Davis-Bacon Act once and for all. The Committee was composed of Dr. Thomas Holland, Professor of Economics at George Washington University, Chairman; Mr. Lloyd Bailer, Arbitrator, New York City; and Mr. Peter Seitz, Arbitrator, New York City.

May 16

0730 hours

May 17

1300 hours

15 millwrights (one working on a COE contract) left jobs for subcontractors to Martin Co. on Titan Launch Complex 16 and to Boeing Co. on Minuteman Launch Complexes 31 and 32, and for Kaiser Steel (Contract #2965) on Saturn Launch Complex 34 for 1½ to 2 days to protest NASA Civil Service employees installing hold-down arms on Saturn Launch Complex 34. Since most of the strikes were employed by contractors who had nothing to do with Launch Complex 34, the International ordered the men back to their jobs. The dispute cost AF contracts 26 man-days and COE contracts 1½ man-days.

May 22

0830 hours

May 23

8 cement masons, members of the Bricklayers Union, employed by Kaminer Construction Co. (Contract #3234) left their jobs on Titan Launch Complexes 15 and 16 for one workday in protest to the discharge of a foreman for incompetence. The contractor demanded that the union replace the workers which the business agent did. The COE contract lost 8 man-days due to the dispute.

May 25

President Kennedy appeared before Congress to request that this nation set a goal to make a manned lunar exploration within this decade, and that Congress give its full support to NASA in attaining this goal.

1961 (cont.)

May 26

President Kennedy issued Executive Order #10946 which established the Missile Sites Labor Commission (MSLC). The Commission was to establish policies and procedures that would effectuate an uninterrupted and economic operation within the missile and space industry. The Commission has an 11-man committee made up of 5 public members, 3 from labor, and 3 from management. It also has local site committees composed of a representative of each group active on the site with the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service heading local administration. Since the Commission was set up by Executive Order, it cannot compel acceptance of its findings, so it uses persuasion and a voluntary no-strike, no-lockout pledge from labor and management to accomplish its duties.

June 5

The Secretary of Defense, because of the high priority given to immediate control of excessive labor costs at the Cape, designated the Commander of the AFMTC, without the power of redelegation, as the sole spokesman for all DOD activities performing work at the Cape with regard to labor-management matters and approval of labor costs.

June 7

The Commander's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management of the AFMTC with Col. E. W. Richardson as Chairman was established to advise and coordinate on all matters including control of overtime costs and review of unreasonable and excessive labor costs referred to it by the Commander or his designated representative. This Committee superseded a standing committee with Col. Richardson as head appointed in March.

June 28

1030 hours

June 29

6 plumbers quit their jobs with Kaminer Construction Co. (Contract #3234) on Launch Complexes 15 and 16 to protest being docked one hours pay because of rain. The 6 workers were paid off and replaced by other men. The dispute cost the COE contract  $3/4$  a workday and 4 man-days.

June 30

The Guided Missile Range Division of Pan American World Airways filed charges (case #12-CC-170) with the NLRB against the Marine Engineers

1961 (cont.)

June 30(cont.)

Beneficial Association. Two additional charges (cases 12-CC-171 and 12-CD-32) were filed by Pan Am against MEBA on July 3. An injunction was obtained against the union and a settlement agreement filed with District Court following the establishment of union pickets on July 3. On July 28 charges 12-CD-32 were withdrawn. Cases on the remaining charges were closed on October 26, 1961.

July 3  
0001 hours  
July 6

Approximately 20 members of the Masters, Mates and Pilots (MMP) and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (MEBA) established picket lines for two workdays at the Cape in protest to PAA awarding an open-shop contract to Underwater Services, Inc. 252 members of the BTC failed to report to work due to the picket lines, taking advantage of the long holiday weekend, or normal absenteeism. The picketing ended at 1800 hours on July 4 by agreement between union and NLRB attorneys before a U.S. District Court Judge. The dispute cost AF contracts 125 man-days and COE contracts 127 man-days.

July 5

The first meeting of the Missile Site Labor Relations Committee was held at AFMTC. Members were Major General L. I. Davis, AFMTC Commander; Paul Styles, NASA; G.Y. Barker, International Vice-President of IBEW; Byron P. Parker, East Coast Manager for Biltmore Construction Co.; Jack Remissong, Chief of Industrial Relations for General Dynamics; W. J. Usery, Grand Lodge Representative of IAM; and George Bennett, coordinator for the FMCS.

July 17

A Joint Tenancy Agreement for NASA and DOD use of the Atlantic Missile Range was signed by the Commander, AMR, and the Director of Launch Operations Directorate, NASA.

\*

Information on NLRB charges regarding work stoppages at Cape Kennedy was obtained from the 12th NLRB Regional Office in Tampa, Florida. June 30, 1961 was the initial date of information supplied.

1961 (cont.)

July 27

July 27

45 members of IBEW left the job of Atlantic Electric Co., a subcontractor for Kaminer Construction Co. on Titan Launch Complexes 15 and 16, for two hours with a loss of 10 man-days to the COE contract because of a shortage of one general foreman. The business agent instructed the workers to return to their jobs the next morning or be replaced.

August 1

August 4

2 sheetmetal workers for Quinco Electrical, a subcontractor for P&L Construction Co., stayed off the job at Patrick AFB for 3 workdays due to labor contract negotiations. The workers returned to the job on the day before a new agreement was reached. The COE contract lost 6 man-days as a result of the dispute.

August 17

August 17

57 iron workers and 34 other BTC members (13 painters, 3 operating engineers, 14 millwrights, and 4 laborers) remained off the job of Martin Co. subcontractor Heyl-Patterson on Launch Complexes 15 and 16 for 6½ hours in protest of being laid off on August 16 due to the weather. The union representatives instructed the men to return to their jobs. The AF contract lost 65 man-days as a result of the strike.

August 23

The results of a study of current labor-management agreements at AMR initiated by the AFMTC Commander in June were forwarded to AFSC. The study found the following cost items to be unreasonable in certain cases: hazard pay, incentive pay, health and welfare, reporting pay, double time, shift differentials, and travel and subsistence.

August 24

NASA announced the decision to launch manned lunar flights and other missions requiring Saturn and Nova-class vehicles from expanded Cape Canaveral facilities north and west of the Cape. Plans were made to acquire 80,000 acres of land on Merritt Island for this purpose.

August 24

Agreement between DOD and NASA relating to the launch site for the manned lunar landing program (Webb-Gilpatrick Agreement).

1961 (cont.)

October 14

A report was released by the Secretary of Labor containing recommended standards by the Missile Site Public Contracts Advisory Committee for the application of the Davis-Bacon Act at missile sites.

October 19

The President's Missile Sites Labor Commission named its public member for construction, Dr. John T. Dunlop, Director at Harvard University, to bring together the appropriate parties to negotiate some type of agreement at the Cape that would stabilize labor costs and minimize the chances for labor disputes.

October 20

A continuation of the dispute between Underwater Services and the Masters, Mates & Pilots and Marine Engineers Beneficial Association unions. After the unions withdrew charges of unfair labor practices against Underwater Services for allegedly discriminating against the union in hiring new employees, the unions and Underwater Services agreed to a consent election. The election conducted by George Bennett, Chairman of the local Missile Sites Labor Relations Committee, gave the MMP union bargaining rights for the cooks and deckhands and MEBA for the engineers.

October 20

The president of the Brevard Building and Trades Council wired the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO in Washington and requested immediate permission for the Brevard BTC to strike the Cape since "the situation was out of hand because of increased non-union activity at the Cape". Earlier in the month, Mr. Robert Palmer, Business Agent of the IBEW, had sent a similar telegram to his international. As far as could be determined neither group received permission to strike.

November 1

1030 hours

November 3

1200 hours

6 electricians, members of IBEW Local 756, walked off the job of Electric Construction Co., subcontractor to Fishback and Moore who was a subcontractor to prime contractor Blount Brothers on NASA Saturn Launch Complex 37, because of excessive supervision. The 2 workdays and 13 man-days lost on the COE contract caused a 2 day delay in construction of security lighting which had an insignificant impact on the schedule and resulted in no additional cost to the Government.

1961 (cont.)

November 16

November 17

8 electricians (IBEW Local 756) and 1 operating engineer (Local 673) employed by Electric Construction Co., subcontractor to Fishback and Moore who was subcontractor to COE prime contractor Blount Brothers on NASA Saturn Launch Complex 37, left the job for one day because of excessive supervision and a clash of personalities between the workers and the supervisors. The COE contract lost 9 man-days that had an insignificant impact on the schedule of a one-day delay in the construction of security lighting with no additional cost to the Government.

December 1

Employees of Heyl and Patterson Co., a subcontractor to Glenn L. Martin Company, refused to work overtime unless the entire crew of 77 men were allowed to work. Martin instructed Heyl and Patterson to use a composite crew of 11 men on the overtime or Martin would perform the work inhouse. For three days Martin employees manned the job and December 4 arrangements were made with the union to complete work on a shift basis which resulted in a savings to the Government.

December

An integrated master planning team was set up to include representatives of NASA, AFMTC, and other Range users for the organization of MLLP.

1962

January

The decision was made to relocate all NASA industrial facilities programed for construction in FY63 to Merritt Island.

February 20

The Project Stabilization Agreement (PSA) was reached for the Cape after a series of meetings with Dr. John T. Dunlop, representative from the Missile Sites Labor Commission, and representatives from the DOD, NASA, Building and Construction contractors, and international and local building trades unions.

March 7

NASA announced the establishment of the Launch Operations Center (LOC) at Cape Canaveral with Dr. Kurt H. Debus as Director, effective July 1, 1962.

April 4

0730 hours

April 5

0900 hours

25 iron workers (Local 402) for Ingalls Steel (Contract #3357) subcontractor to COE prime contractor Blount Brothers on Saturn Launch Complex 37, struck for 1 workday plus 1½ hours



1962 (cont.)

April 4(Cont.)

0730 hours

April 5

0900 hours

in sympathy with 6 iron workers discharged for absenteeism and inefficiency. The loss of 30 man-days on the COE contract had an insignificant impact on the schedule because the contract was 15% ahead of schedule and the lost man-days can be retrieved.

April 23

0800 hours

April 26

0800 hours

48 members of IBEW (Local 756) working for Fishback & Moore (Contract #3357), subcontractor to COE prime contractor Blount Brothers on Saturn Launch Complex 37, walked out for 3 workdays in sympathy with electricians discharged for unsatisfactory work. The 110 man-days lost on the COE contract caused a 1 to 3 day delay in construction schedules. The 6 discharged workers were not rehired and the electricians returned to the job with no concessions given to them. A show cause meeting was set up with the MSLRC and all parties involved on April 30.

May 1

The President's Missile Sites Labor Commission reviewed the cost items included in the Project Stabilization Agreement and determined them reasonable for cost reimbursement purposes by the Government agencies.

June 8

MSFC-LOC Separation Agreement signed; summarized the transfer of certain resources, activities, and responsibilities of MSFC to LOC.

July 1

Launch Operations Center (LOC) became operational.

July 2

The Comptroller General of the United States ruled that DOD and NASA could include the cost provisions of the Project Stabilization Agreements in Government contracts provided this was found necessary to facilitate national defense.

July 5

1430 hours

July 9

0800 hours

4 operating engineers (Local 673) in protest of the layoff of an operating engineer walked off a job of Paul Smith Construction Co. of modifying Atlas Agena Complex 13 for a little over one workday. The loss of 5 man-days to the COE contract had no appreciable impact on construction schedules or programs. All 4 who quit and the one laid off returned to work.

1962 (cont.)

July 11

July 16

15 plumbers (Local 295) employed by Pacific Automation, subcontractor to Blount Brothers on Saturn Launch Complex 37 left the job for over one workday to protest the resignation of the supervisor, Cliff Baxley, who was a member of the union and also president of the Brevard County Building Trades. The 24 man-days lost on the COE contract caused no significant impact on schedules.

July 23

0800 hours

July 24

0800 hours

7 plumbers (Local 295) working for Spellman Engineering Co., subcontractor to COE prime contractor Blount Brothers on Saturn Launch Complex 37, walked off the job for one workday to protest the contractor performing work through another subcontractor, Clarence Coston Co., on Sundays. Spellman employees refused to work on Sundays since the contractor would not employ the entire crew of 7 plumbers, but only 4 plumbers as the job required. The 7 man-days lost to the COE contract had no significant impact on the schedule.

August 23

1030 hours

August 24

1030 hours

12 iron workers (Local 402) employed by COE prime contractor Blount Brothers (Contract #3357) on Saturn Launch Complex 37 left the job for one workday in a jurisdictional dispute with the carpenters over the hanging of metal doors. The loss of 12 man-days on the COE contract had no significant impact on construction schedules. The 12 iron workers were discharged but were reinstated after agreeing that the carpenters would do the work in question.

September 20

Blount Brothers filed charges (case 12-CD-42) with the NLRB against the operating engineers (Local 673) following a walkout by the operating engineers on September 17 over a jurisdictional dispute with the electricians. Blount Brothers also filed additional charges (case 12-CC-244) on September 21. On September 24 a temporary restraining order was issued and the charges were withdrawn on October 22.

September 21

Mr. James Webb, Administrator of NASA, and Roswell L. Gilpatric, former Deputy of Defense, invoked Public Law 85-804 which allowed these agencies to utilize extra-ordinary powers to adopt and implement the Project Stabilization Agreement in Government contracts.

1962 (cont.)  
 September 25  
 1000 hours  
 September 27  
 1000 hours

On September 17 operating engineers on Saturn Launch Complex 37 refused to hoist certain heavy electrical equipment for the service structure and umbilical tower because of a jurisdictional dispute between their union and the IBEW. The operating engineers felt they should be doing certain work assigned to the electricians. Charges were filed by Blount Brothers on September 20 and 21 against the operating engineers and the NLRB got a temporary restraining order on September 24 from U.S. District Court restraining the operating engineers from refusing to hoist the equipment. On September 25 the union sent a telegram to the NLRB promising co-operation and replacement of any members who left the job. However, the same day before the court order could be served Blount Brothers fired two operating engineers for refusing to hoist the equipment. 30 members of Local 673 employed by prime contractor Blount Brothers and sub-contractors Ingall Steel, Spellman Engineering, Pacific Automation, Indiana Cunit, Mechanical Contractors, Atlantic Electric and B.B.McCormick left the job for one workday on Launch Complex 37 in sympathy. The COE reported that the 26 man-days lost would cause monetary impact only since the time was retrievable through the use of overtime. The workers returned to the job following meetings with Blount Brothers and Commissioner Berman of the MSLRC. On October 3, 1962, hearings were held on issuing a permanent restraining order against the union.

September 27  
 1030 hours  
 September 28

106 members of IBEW (Local 756) employed by Fishback & Moore, Electrical Engineering, and Atlantic Electric, subcontractors to Blount Brothers on Saturn Launch Complex 37, went on strike for one workday over a jurisdictional dispute with the iron workers over rigging preparatory to installation of electrical equipment. The COE reported that the impact of 79 man-days lost would be monetary only since time could be retrieved through the use of overtime.

October 2

A meeting was held with NASA Industrial Relations officials (Styles, Chief, NASA Industrial Relations; Bailey, LOC, Miraglia, Michoud) and

1962 (cont.)

October 2(cont.) interested parties over threatened strike by Brevard Building Trades Council on or after October 9, 1962 due to the award of a substantial contract to Sapp Construction Company of Orlando, an open-shop contractor.

October 4 41 members of IAM Lodge #1893 in Azusa,  
0600 hours California and Lodge #946 of Sacramento,  
October 5 California established picket lines at the  
Cape for one workday over disputed negotiations  
for a new contract with Aerojet General Corp.  
covering 10,000 machinists at AMR on Saturn  
Launch Complex 37, Project 523, Titan II, Boeing  
Minuteman, Polaris, and NASA Delta and Able-Star.  
482 members of the BTC honored the pickets with  
a total loss of 523 man-days to all contracts  
(41 man-days on AF contracts, 450 on COE, and  
32 on COE inspected for NASA). The impact on  
schedule was monetary only since the man-days  
could be retrieved through the use of overtime.

November 28 220 members of IAM Lodge #1323 employed by  
0030 hours Lockheed Aircraft Corp. on Polaris and Agena  
November 29 put up a picket line for 2 workdays during  
1600 hours contract renewal negotiations to support "union  
security" in an effort to achieve a vote on  
union shop. The picket lines were honored by  
223 Boeing workers, 42 GD/A, 28 plumbers of Local  
295, 7 millwrights of Local 1510, and 8 elevator  
constructors of Local 49 and affected Hicks and  
Ingle, subcontractor to Martin Co. on Launch  
Complex 19; Ingalls Steel Co., Elevator Electric  
Co., and Spellman Engineering, subcontractors to  
Blount Brothers on COE prime contract #3357 on  
Saturn Launch Complex 37; and Thermal Cooling  
Inc., subcontractor to Martin Construction Co.  
(COE Contract #3643). As a result of the dispute  
AF contracts lost 702 man-days and COE contracts  
lost 35 man-days which had no serious impact  
on critical programs or launch schedules.  
However, in view of the number of workers  
involved in the strike, and picketing, there  
was a monetary impact in the case of the  
building trades since man-days lost would be  
retrieved through overtime and at least some  
delay on missile work.

November 29 The first table of employee compensation as  
established by the Project Stabilization  
Agreement went into contracts.

1962 (cont.)  
December 1

The Project Stabilization Agreement effective according to the terms of the agreement.

1963  
January 17

The Webb-McNamara Agreement was signed as a new understanding between NASA and DOD regarding the management of AMR and MILA. MILA was to be considered a NASA installation separate and distinct from AMR and the accountability for real property and equipment, regardless of the area, would rest with the agency having the responsibility for the performance or the function related to the particular facility or equipment.

January 18

Agreements were made between LOC and the Florida East Coast (FEC) Railway for construction of a railroad line on Merritt Island to support projects in the Saturn area.

January 22  
1000 hours  
January 25

12 millwrights (Local 1510) employed by Ingalls Steel, a subcontractor to Blount Brothers (COE Contract #3357) and Noble Construction Co., a NASA contractor, left the job for 3 workdays on Saturn Launch Complex 37 in protest to NASA performing certain work on the hold-down arms with Civil Service employees. 4 millwrights employed by Consteel-Ets-Hokin & Galván, subcontractor to GD/A and Heyl Patterson, subcontractor to Paul Smith (COE Contract #4271) also left the job for 1½ hours on Atlas Agena Launch Complex 13 in support, then returned to work by instructions of the international union office. A meeting on January 24 with officials of NASA, the FMCS, and the union coupled with a federal injunction resulted in the settlement of the strike. Man-days lost due to the dispute were 1 on AF contracts, 20 on COE, and 10 on NASA. The impact on schedule was considered insignificant on Launch Complex 13 since only 4 employees for a period of 1½ hours were involved. On NASA contracts the time could be retrieved by the use of overtime but on COE contracts there was 2 to 3 days irretrievable slippage in the completion date on silo gates and service tower on Launch Complex 37.

1963 (cont.)

January 24

NASA filed charges (case 12-CC-252) against the carpenters and the millwrights following a walk-out on January 22 in protest to the performance of construction by NASA Civil Service employees. A temporary restraining order was issued on February 5 and the charges withdrawn on February 8.

February 13

February 14

55 members of IBEW (Local 756), 45 iron workers (Local 402), and 20 plumbers (Local 295) employed by Consteel-Ets-Hokin & Galvan on joint effort (COE NASA Contract #817) on Launch Complexes 19 and 12 walked off the job for one workday in protest to the contractor's refusal to pay for reporting. The contractor claimed that rainy weather conditions absolved him of the responsibility of paying reporting pay. In a meeting on February 13 the parties agreed to use the grievance procedure as provided in Article XV of the PSA. As a result of the walkoff AF contractors lost 12 man-days and COE on NASA contracts lost 108 man-days, but all lost time could be retrieved through hiring additional workers or the use of overtime.

March 19

1300 hours

March 21

88 iron workers (Local 402) working for Paul Smith Construction Co. (COE Contract #4271) and its subcontractors, Miami Elevator Co., E. C. Goldman & Co., and Heyl Patterson, on Atlas Agena Launch Complex 13 left the job for 2 workdays in a jurisdictional dispute with the carpenters over the installation of aluminum door frames on the service tower. No concessions were given to secure the return of the workers and they returned by instruction of the international union. The schedule of this highly critical project was so tight that the 124 man-days lost could not be retrieved and the work schedule on the service tower slipped  $1\frac{1}{2}$  days.

April 1

1015 hours

April 3

0800 hours

10 plumbers (Local 295) employed by Paul Smith Construction Co. (COE Contract #4271) and its subcontractors, Orlando Welding and Dow Chemical, on Atlas Agena Launch Complex 13 left the job for 2 workdays to protest GD/A employees allegedly performing Davis-Bacon type work. No concessions were made by the companies and the workers returned to the job in accordance to international

1963 (cont.)

April 1(cont.)

1015 hours

April 3

0800 hours

instructions. The 17 man-days lost to the COE contract had no impact on the program since the lost man-days could be retrieved if necessary.

April 17

1500 hours

April 18

0620 hours

40 members of the IAM Banana River Lodge #2061 (333 members included indirectly) working for Boeing on Minuteman Launch Complexes 31 and 32 walked off the job for one shift and established pickets to support labor-management agreement negotiations. No concessions were made to the workers and the pickets were removed and employees returned to work through pressure from the international union in time to avert any serious program impact. The AF contract lost 45 man-days due to the strike.

May 15

0830 hours

May 20

15 painters (Local 1287) working on the electronics research lab for Massett Building Co. (COE Contract #4738) and its subcontractors George F. Brown Painting Co. and Dependable Drywall Limited Co. left the job for 3 workdays because of the working of open shop (employed two negro painters) by Dependable Drywall Co. and the failure of Brown Painting Co. to pay travel pay. 16 painters from the same local walked off their jobs for Paul Smith Construction Co. (COE Contract #4271) and its subcontractor George F. Brown Co. on Atlas Agena Launch Complex 13. A meeting of the parties involved arranged by the Government solved the dispute. The 31 man-days lost on COE contracts had no impact on critical programs with only minor slippage in construction schedules.

May 20

1730 hours

May 21

12 millwrights (Local 1510) struck for one workday against Heyl Patterson, subcontractor to Paul Smith Construction Co. (COE Contract #4271) on Atlas Agena Launch Complex 13 over a jurisdictional dispute with the iron workers over work performed on the tiedown anchors for service tower pin plates. Representatives of the two unions and the contractor met and resolved the problem so that COE contracts lost only 12 man-days and there was no impact on critical programs other than minor slippage in construction schedules.

1963 (cont.)

May 23

0700 hours

May 23

1930 hours

129 operating engineers (Local 673) in an effort to pressure negotiation of a new contract staged a wildcat walkout for one workday against: Paul Hardeman and Morrison-Knudsen (joint effort COE NASA Contracts #1439 and #1759) and their subcontractors Atlantic Electric, B. B. McCormick, Aetna Steel, and Meehliss Steel; Houdaille-Duval Co. (COE NASA Contract #1446); H. J. High Co. (COE NASA Contract #1751); Consteel-Ets-Hokin & Galvan (COE NASA Contract #817); Julian Evans (COE AF Contract #4742); Martin Construction Co. (COE AF Contract #4813); Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Co. (COE AF Contract #4700); Massett Builders (COE AF Contract #4738); Bucon Construction Co. (COE AF Contract #4686) (COE Navy Contract #4810); and Martin Co. subcontractors, Winger Construction Co., Consteel, and Kaiser Steel. The strike ended when the international instructed the local business agent to replace the striking workers. The 126 man-day loss to COE contracts and the 3 man-days lost on AF contracts caused minor slippage in construction schedules but no serious impact on critical programs.

June 3

1100 hours

June 4

0700 hours

9 members of IBEW (Local 756) left the job for  $\frac{1}{2}$  workday of Electrical Engineering, Inc., a subcontractor to Continental Consolidated Co., Inc. (COE NASA Contract #1760) on Atlas Centaur Launch Complex 36B, in protest to carpenters and laborers operating portable electric generators. The electricians returned to work after the contractor assigned operation of the electric generators to them. The 5 man-days lost on the COE contract caused no impact on critical programs.

June 27

0700 hours

June 27

1030 hours

18 iron workers (Local 402) reported to work June 26 and worked until 1100 hours when work was stopped due to bad weather but they were not sent home until 1300 hours. They reported to Heyl Patterson, subcontractor to Julian Evans & Associates (COE Contract #4742) on Titan Launch Complex 20, for work on June 27, but refused to work until the contractor agreed to pay a full 8 hours for the previous day. After  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours and 8 man-days lost on the COE contract, the contractor agreed to pay for the full 8 hours demanded by the employees and work resumed with no impact on important schedules.



1963 (cont.)

July 12  
0800 hours  
July 15  
0800 hours

42 members of IBEW (Local 756) employed by Paul Hardeman, Inc. and Morrison Knudson Co. (COE NASA Contracts #1439 and #1759) on the Apollo program on MILA stayed off the job for one workday in a wildcat walkout in protest to the contractor's refusal to employ a worker referred by the union who had previously quit his job with the employer. A meeting on July 15 between the contractor and a representative of the men resulted in the employee being rehired. 42 man-days were lost on the COE contract, but did not cause a serious program impact.

August 2  
0930 hours  
August 5  
0800 hours

40 plumbers (Local 295 and IBEW Local 756) employed by Hicks & Ingle and Fishback and Moore, subcontractors to Franchi Construction Co., Inc. (COE NASA Contract #1970 and #1973) on the Apollo program on MILA, walked out for one workday in protest to the superintendent for Lee Engineering, another subcontractor on the job, performing work on a water hydrant. The union and the contractor met at 1430 hours on August 2 and resolved the dispute agreeing both were at fault. The COE reported that the 30 man-days lost on its contract caused a one-day slippage in construction on the program, but no evident impact on the program itself. The contractor might have requested adjustment on completion dates.

August 13  
1530 hours  
August 15  
0800 hours

43 electricians from IBEW (Local 756) and 25 plumbers (Local 295) employed by Bechtel Corp. (NASA Contract #10-707) on Saturn Launch Complexes 34 and 37, staged a wildcat strike for one workday plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour because NASA personnel, using Chrysler employees, were allegedly performing Davis-Bacon type electrical work. The dispute ended when the work was assigned to a contractor and NASA personnel were taken off the job. NASA reported that the extent of impact of 72 man-days lost was difficult to estimate since the contractor was performing 32 small jobs that were vital to carrying out the complete program; other phases of the program could not proceed until this work was completed.

1963 (cont.)

August 15  
1200 hours  
August 16  
0800 hours

15 iron workers (Local 402) employed by Bechtel Corp. (NASA Contract #10-707) on Saturn Launch Complex 37 left the job for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a workday because the contractor had failed to provide facilities for changing clothes. A work order was prepared to authorize the construction of a "changing house" and the foreman of the crew was discharged by the contractor for his participation in the walkoff. The NASA contract lost 7 man-days and a scheduled test was delayed  $\frac{1}{2}$  a day due to the dispute.

August 26  
1200 hours  
August 28  
0700 hours

36 iron workers (Local 402) employed by Frank M. Murphy Corp., a subcontractor to Continental Consolidated Corp. (COE NASA Contract #1760) on Atlas Centaur Launch Complex 36B left the job for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  workdays due to a jurisdictional dispute with the millwrights on installation of gantry crane rails. The dispute was referred by the contractor to a joint board which assigned the final leveling and alignment of rails to the millwrights and the balance to iron workers. The 59 man-days lost on COE contracts had no impact on the overall program or on other construction work schedules.

August 28  
0800 hours  
August 29  
0800 hours

4 iron workers (Local 402) working for Nashville Bridge and Iron Co., a subcontractor to Houdaille-Duval Co. (COE NASA Contract #1446) on the construction of the Banana River-Orsino Causeway left the job for one workday over objections to the supervision of the foreman. The contractor replaced the foreman to settle the dispute and the 4 man-days lost on the COE contract had no significant impact.

August 28  
1230 hours  
September 4  
0800 hours

10 carpenters (Local 1685) employed by J.S. Martin Construction Co. (NAS 10-859) left work for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  workdays in protest to the prime contractor purchasing prefabricated buildings from Merritt Roofing Trusses Co., Inc., a non-union operating firm, and to the Davis-Bacon not being applied to the fabrication. The company had to send home 8 laborers who were working with the carpenters. Work was resumed after an agreement was made with the NLRB. The 24 man-days lost to the NASA resulted in a 3-day delay in the occupancy of vitally needed buildings.

1963 (cont.)

August 28

J. S. Martin Co. filed charges (case 12-CC-282) with the NLRB against the Carpenters Local 1685 for their refusing to install prefabricated building sections produced by non-union workers. The charges were withdrawn following an agreement to settle the dispute and return to work. The case was closed on November 29, 1963.

September 11

0800 hours

September 13

0800 hours

10 to 12 members of the Telegraphers Union on strike against the Florida East Coast R.R. established picket lines at the Cape in protest to contractor building materials being shipped on the FEC. The picket lines were supported by 863 BTC workers on September 11 and 1451 on September 12, including members of Asbestos Workers Local 67, Bricklayers Local 1, IBEW Local 756, Iron Workers Local 402, Laborers Local 293, Millwrights Local 1510, Operating Engineers Local 673, Plumbers Local 295, Roofers Local 254, and Sheetmetal Workers Local 130. For 2 workdays contracts of Bucon Construction (COE NASA Contracts #1 and #7), R. E. Clarson (COE NASA Contract #3), Blount Brothers (COE NASA Contract #10), J. Hilbert Sapp Co. (COE NASA Contract #14), Franchi (COE NASA Contracts #17, 1970 and #1973), and Paul Hardeman and Morrison Knudsen (COE NASA Contract #1439) on Apollo projects on MILA were affected with a loss to COE contracts administered for NASA of 2,123 man-days and construction schedule slippage of one to two days. The pickets were withdrawn pending action from Washington toward resolution of the dispute between 11 non-operating unions and the Florida East Coast Railway.

September 12

B. B. McCormick and Sons filed charges (case 12-CC-284) with the NLRB against the Maintenance of Way employees and the Building Trades unions because of pickets established by the non-operating railway unions over the NASA use of a Florida East Coast spur on MILA and support by the building trades. Additional charges were filed against the unions by Arnold A. Mallard, area manager for Houdaille-Duval Company (case 12-CC-286) and Floyd B. Williams, Project Manager (case 12-CC-287). The charges and pickets were withdrawn pending action by the MSLC.

1963 (cont.)

September 26

0920 hours

September 30

0800 hours

12 plumbers (Local 295) supported by 150 other workers from the Iron Workers (Local 402), IBEW (Local 756), Painters (Local 1287), Laborers (Local 293), Carpenters (Local 1685), Operating Engineers (Local 673), and Millwrights (Local 1510) left the jobs of Kaminer Construction Co. (COE Contract #1438) and NASA contractors Bechtel, Kaminer, Bucon, American Machine and Foundry, and Linde Co. for 2 workdays on Saturn Launch Complexes 34 and 37. The walkout in protest to Douglas performing installation work with IAM members ended when Douglas was moved off the job pending a meeting between representatives of the BTC and NASA Labor Relations Office. The dispute cost COE NASA contracts 24 man-days and NASA direct contracts 343 man-days with a slippage of 2 days on the installation of high pressure tubing and modification work on Launch Complexes 34 and 37.

October 1

A hearing was held before the Joint Federal Inquiry Board (Department of Labor, DOD and NASA) on the impact of the labor dispute between the Florida East Coast Railway and its non-operative unions on the defense and space efforts of the nation.

October 4

2000 hours

October 7

0800 hours

52 members of IATSE (Local 780) employed by RCA, a subcontractor to PAA on test support, left the job for one workday during the negotiation of a new labor-management agreement. After a loss of 33 man-days to AF contractors the employees returned pending resumption of negotiations on Oct. 10. There was no impact on the schedule since work was performed by supervisory and non-represented people.

October 16

0900 hours

October 17

0800 hours

32 members of IBEW (Local 756) employed by Blount Brothers (COE NASA Contract #10) on the foundation of the VAB on Saturn Apollo Launch Complex 39 struck for one workday due to a jurisdictional dispute with the operating engineers over the operation of an electric vibrator pile drive hammer. Operation of the hammer by the operating engineers continued while the IBEW requested a Joint Board decision. The COE contract lost 26 man-days in the dispute but it will have no schedule impact since the job just started.

1963 (cont.)

October 16  
1045 hours  
October 17  
0800 hours

11 plumbers (Local 295) working for J. E. Smith, a subcontractor to Blount Brothers (COE NASA Contract #10) on Saturn Apollo Launch Complex 39, left the job for one workday over alleged unsafe working conditions. After the safety engineer failed to find any unsafe working conditions, the problem was resolved by the parties involved. The 7 man-days lost on the COE contract had no schedule impact since the job just started.

October 17  
1300 hours  
October 21  
0800 hours

58 carpenters (Local 1685) employed by D. H. Leavell & Co. and Peter Kiewit & Sons on Titan III Launch Complexes 40 and 41 and related facilities walked off the job for one workday (job 75% manned by noon October 18) because of alleged unsafe working conditions and abusive language being used by the supervisor. Problem was resolved through an agreement by all concerned parties to increase surveillance on job conditions and to eliminate job hazards by continual safety inspection and expansion of medical facilities on the job. The 58 man-days lost on the COE contract resulted in a slippage of 2 days of the building foundations on Launch Complex 40. This slippage coupled with the contractor being behind schedule for other reasons could effect the BOD.

October 21  
0830 hours  
October 22  
0800 hours

30 carpenters (Local 1685) employed by Blount Brothers (COE NASA Contract #10) on the foundations of the VAB on Launch Complex 39 struck for one workday over an accumulation of grievances including the contractor working carpenters without a union steward, a jurisdictional dispute with the laborers on stripping forms, a jurisdictional dispute with the iron workers over the installation of anchor bolts and problems on safety. In a meeting at 1000 hours, October 21, the grievances were processed and resolved by the parties to their mutual satisfaction. The 26 man-days lost on the COE contract resulted in a one day slippage in the construction of the foundations for the VAB.

1963 (cont.)

October 29

0530 hours

November 14

0700 hours

Approximately 95 film processors for RCA (a subcontractor to PAA on test support), members of IATSE (Local 780), went on strike for 13 workdays during the negotiations of a new labor-management agreement to replace one that expired on October 1. The film processors were supported by 46 camera and optics repairmen of IATSE Local 780, and 144 photographers of IATSE Local 666. Pickets were established around the Cape that were honored during October by 51 iron workers, 6 millwrights, 77 carpenters, and 41 operating engineers that resulted in a loss due to the sympathy action of the BTC of 30 man-days on AF contracts and 93 man-days on COE contracts. Instructions from international union offices resulted in discontinued support by the BTC. RCA directed its efforts to prevail on state courts to enforce a restraining order on IATSE pickets. During November 486 carpenters of Local 1685 honored the pickets and were followed by 370 workers of various other crafts. Contracts effected by BTC support were: on COE NASA contracts on Apollo, Franchi (#17, 1973); Houdaille-Duval Co. (#1446); U.S. Steel Corp. (#8); H. J. High Construction (#20); Hardeman-Morrison-Knudsen (#1439); Blount Brothers (#10); Hardeman-Knudsen (#1759); R. E. Clarson (#3); J. S. Martin Construction (#24); Woodcrest Construction (#30); Kenneth Reed Construction (#25); and Continental Construction (#1760); on Air Force contracts on Titan III and Dyna-Soar; H. J. High Construction (AF ENG 9); Leavell & Kiewit (AF ENG 3); and Hardeman-Morrison-Knudsen (AF ENG 8). Sympathy action by the BTC cost COE contracts 1,535 man-days of labor in November and finally ended when the international president of the carpenter's union instructed his union to go back to work. The IATSE strike and picketing finally ended with the agreement to an unholy 30-day truce while negotiations on the new agreement continued. RCA lost a total of 2612 man-days due to the strike (722 lost in October; 1890 in November). The test support duties of the IATSE members were done by approximately 25 members of the union remaining at work, RCA supervisors and PAA non-represented people and thus the strike had no impact on RCA programs. Due to the

1963 (cont.)

October 29(cont.) carpenters support, however, construction  
0530 hours schedules on Apollo and Titan III slipped two  
November 14 days. The total overall man-days lost due to  
0700 hours the strike for October and November were 4270.

November 4 10 members of IBEW (Local 756) employed by  
0800 hours Consolidated Comstock Electric, Inc., sub-  
November 4 contractor to Franchi Construction Co. (COE  
1200 hours NASA Contract #17), for the installation of  
duct work at the Central Fire Station and  
Central Supply Facility on MILA left the job  
for 4 hours over a dispute on who was to perform  
overtime work. The electricians returned to  
work by instructions from the union's business  
agent and the 5 man-days lost on COE contracts  
had no mentionable impacts on construction  
schedules.

November 11 40 operating engineers (Local 673) employed by  
0800 hours A.F. Foster Bridge Corp., a subcontractor to  
November 12 Blount Brothers (NASA Contract #10), on the  
0800 hours construction of the foundations for the VAB on  
Launch Complex 39 staged a walkout in protest  
to the contractor changing the work hours. No  
concessions were given by management and the  
workers returned to the job by instructions of  
the local business agent. COE contracts lost  
40 man-days as a result of the strike and  
construction schedules for the foundation of  
the VAB slipped one day.

November 13 The Launch Operations Center filed charges with  
the NLRB against the Carpenters Local 1685 and  
International (12-CC-291), against Willard Van  
Hoose, business agent for Carpenters Local 1685  
(case 12-CC-292) and against IATSE Local 780  
(case 12-CC-293) following an IATSE walkout and  
pickets against RCA in a dispute over the terms  
of a new bargaining agreement and support of the  
pickets by the carpenters. On January 15, 1964,  
charges against the international carpenters  
were withdrawn and on February 26, 1964, the  
remaining charges were dropped. The picketing  
was halted by Florida State Court proceedings  
RCA vs. IATSE, 160 so., 2nd 150, 55 LRRM 2478  
(1964).

November 29 President Johnson issued Executive Order #11129  
which designated the facilities of LOC/NASA and  
the facilities of station #1 of AMR as the

1963 (cont.)

Nov. 29 (cont.)

John F. Kennedy Space Center and renamed Cape Canaveral as Cape Kennedy in honor of the late President.

December 16

0900 hours

December 17

0800 hours

31 members of IBEW (Local 756) struck against Consolidated Comstock, a subcontractor to Bucon Construction Co. (COE NASA Contract #2) on plant maintenance facilities on MILA, Franchi Construction Co. (COE NASA Contract #17) on the Central Fire Station and Central Supply at MILA, and Martin Construction Co. (COE NASA Contract #24) on the Central Telemetry Building and Cable Storage Maintenance Building at MILA, for one workday in protest to a newly hired superintendent discharging the general foreman and 2 foreman for failure to accomplish their job objectives. To resolve the dispute the contractor discharged the new superintendent but did not rehire the general foreman or 2 foreman as such. COE contracts lost 31 man-days which resulted in a one-day slippage in construction of the Central Fire Station and Central Supply, the Central Dispensary, and the Cape Storage Building.

December 20

James E. Webb officially redesignated NASA/LOC as the John F. Kennedy Space Center, NASA.

December 23

0800 hours

December 24

0800 hours

7 iron workers (Local 402) employed by Florida Welding and Erection Services, subcontractor to J. Hilbert Sapp (COE NASA Contract #14) on the Weights and Balance Building at MILA, walked out for one workday to protest the contractor employing only part of the crew on Saturday (an overtime day) and failing to pay reporting pay for December 17. COE contract lost 7 man-days as a result of the strike which had no impact on project completion dates.

1964

January 1

The Office of Labor Relations of NASA was established by the Administrator. Mr. Paul L. Styles was named Director and directed the activities of the office from the Marshall Space Flight Center.

January 20

0800 hours

January 21

0800 hours

37 iron workers (Local 402) employed by American Bridge Co., subcontractor to C. H. Leavell & Co. and Peter Kiewit and Sons (COE AF Contract #3) on the Martin Titan III Launch Complex 40 left the job for one workday in a



1964 (cont.)

January 20(cont.)dispute between union stewards on jurisdiction  
 0800 hours and with the company involving reporting pay.  
 January 21 The union resolved the dispute between stewards  
 0800 hours and instructed workers to return to the job  
 pending settlement of reporting pay dispute.  
 COE contracts lost 37 man-days due to the strike  
 but since the project had just begun, the man-  
 days could be retrieved without slippage in the  
 construction schedule.

January 22 Cape Canaveral Missile Test Annex was re-  
 designated the Cape Kennedy Air Force Station.

January 23 The Project Stabilization Agreement (PSA) by  
 agreement from all involved parties was  
 extended at the Kennedy Space Center for 3 years.

February 4 83 members of IBEW (Local 756) employed by  
 0800 hours Electrical Engineers, Inc. & Associates, a sub-  
 February 5 contractor to Continental Consolidated, Inc.  
 0800 hours (COE NASA Contract #1760) on the construction  
 of Centaur Launch Complex 36B, left the job for  
 one workday over a disagreement with the sub-  
 contractors method of allocating work and a  
 cutback from six 10-hour days to five 8-hour  
 days. The union business agent ordered the  
 electricians back to work in compliance with  
 union agreements. COE contracts lost 83 man-days  
 which resulted in a one-day delay in completion  
 of the project.

February 7 9 millwrights (Local 1510) in a jurisdictional  
 0800 hours dispute with the iron workers over the installation  
 February 10 of rollers on the umbilical tower failed to report  
 0800 hours to their jobs for one workday for the American  
 Bridge Co., a subcontractor to C. H. Leavell &  
 Co. and Peter Kiewit & Sons on Titan III Launch  
 Complexes 40 and 41. The millwrights returned to  
 the job by instructions of the union's business  
 agent. The COE contract lost 9 man-days with no  
 impact on the program.

February 10 45 members of the nonoperating unions of the  
 0430 hours Florida East Coast Railway established picket  
 February 13 lines at the Cape in protest to the FEC using  
 0800 hours non-union labor in running a spur line on MILA.  
 The pickets lines were honored by the TWU, the  
 IAM, and all building craft unions with a total  
 of 4619 workers involved. For 2 workdays almost

1964 (cont.)  
 Feb.10(cont.)  
 0430 hours  
 February 13  
 0800 hours

all construction projects at the Cape and MILA were halted (see strike summary reports for complete list of contractors involved and services and a breakdown of crafts involved). The pickets were withdrawn on February 12 in accordance with a restraining order issued by Federal Court Judge Young. Later the order was permitted to expire and the unions were to give the NLRB 72 hours notice prior to the re-establishment of picketing. Man-days lost due to the strike mounted to 1,326 on AF contracts, 8,371 on COE contracts, and 256 on NASA contracts. No critical launches or tests were affected but construction slipped 2 and 3 days on the projects and programs involved.

February 11

Houdaille-Duval filed charges (case 12-CC-305) with the NLRB against the Railways and Steamship Clerks and 9 other unions for again establishing pickets at the Cape to protect against the use by NASA of a Florida East Coast spur line. Cases 12-CC-284, 12-CC-286, and 12-CC-287 filed on September 12, 1963, against the unions were also reinstated. A temporary restraining order was issued on February 11 to end the picketing and on February 18 a partial settlement was reached on agreement for notice to be given before picketing. All charges were withdrawn.

February 22  
 0800 hours  
 February 24  
 0800 hours

Millwrights (Local 1510) established picket lines in protest to Paul Hardeman and Morrison-Knudsen Co. (COE NASA Contract #1759) refusal to employ millwrights on standby work while drying out ric-wil lines. The lines were honored by 4 asbestos workers (Local 67), 21 bricklayers (Local 1), 26 iron workers (Local 402), and 6 operating engineers (Local 673) and affected George L. Simond Co., a subcontractor to Franchi Construction Co. (COE NASA Contract #17) on the Central Fire and the Supply Building, and Alabama Cement Tile Co. and Harty Door Co., subcontractors to Paul Hardeman, Inc. and Morrison-Knudsen Co. (COE NASA Contract #1439) on the Operations and Checkout Building. A meeting between the parties solved the dispute. COE contracts lost 57 man-days and construction schedules slipped one day due to the strike.

March 9  
 0900 hours  
 March 11  
 0800 hours

16 members of IBEW (Local 756) in a jurisdictional dispute with the iron workers over fabricating electrical brackets and in a dispute with Bechtel Corp. (NAS Contract #10-707) working on field

1964 (cont.)

March 9 (cont.) support maintenance and repair of NASA Launch  
0900 hours Complexes and facilities in hypergolic and  
March 11 cryogenic areas over a failure to comply with an  
0800 hours agreement to employ electricians in the ware-  
house, left the job for 2 workdays. The strikers  
were discharged by the contractor and replaced by  
the union. 16 man-days were lost on NASA contracts  
with a 2-day delay in the electrical work in  
hypergolic and cryogenic areas.

March 30 13 plumbers (Local 295) and 28 electricians  
0900 hours (IBEW Local 756) employed by C&L Development Co.,  
March 31 subcontractor to Morrison-Knudsen, Inc., Perini  
0800 hours Corp. and Paul Hardeman, Inc. (COE NASA Contract  
#61) on the VAB support facilities and LUT area  
#3 construction at Launch Complex 39, and Blount  
Brothers (COE NASA Contract #10) on foundations  
for the VAB on Launch Complex 39, walked off the  
job for one workday. The walkout was in protest  
to C&L Development Co. employing 2 non-union  
plumbers on March 27 on COE NASA Contract #61 and  
was supported by sympathy action on COE NASA  
Contract #10. The dispute was solved by  
terminating the non-union workers. COE NASA  
Contracts lost 41 man-days (38 on Contract #61;  
3 on #10) with affected construction projects  
delayed one day.

March 30 38 iron workers (Local 402) and 5 operating  
1200 hours engineers employed by Ingalls Ironworks (NASA  
March 31 Contract #10-716) on the construction of an  
0800 hours umbilical tower on Saturn Apollo Launch Complex  
39 walked off the job for  $\frac{1}{2}$  day in sympathy with  
an alleged jurisdictional problem on a U. S. Steel  
Corp. subcontractor, American Bridge Co. (COE NASA  
Contract #8) job. The workers returned by  
instructions from the unions with a loss of 22  
man-days on NASA contracts and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  day delay in  
the construction of the umbilical tower.

March 31 Charges were filed with the NLRB on Wackenhut  
Corporation (case 12-CC-309) against the United  
Plant Guard Workers of America in a dispute over  
union recognition. Additional charges were filed  
on April 1 by TWA (case 12-CC-311) and Wackenhut  
against the UPGWA and its Local 127. On April 4  
a temporary restraining order was issued to end  
the picketing. Charges were withdrawn on April 9  
(12-CP-41) and April 13 (remainder upon a union  
commitment not to picket for six months).

1964 (cont.)

March 31

0600 hours

April 8

26 operating engineers (Local 673) employed by Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc., Perini Corp., and Paul Hardeman, Inc. (COE NASA Contract #61) on the VAB support facilities and LUT area #3 at Saturn Apollo Launch Complex 39 left the job for 6 workdays due to a jurisdictional dispute with the Teamsters on the operation of a fork lift. The Teamsters continued to operate the fork lift and the operating engineers returned to work by instruction of the union business agent. COE contracts lost 156 man-days from the dispute with a day-for-day delay in the construction of the umbilical tower.

April 1

April 6

The United Plant Guard Workers of America established pickets in protest to TWA, prime contractor for operations and maintenance for NASA, engaging non-union Wackenhut Co. to perform security and fire protection functions at KSC/NASA. 2,232 workers including a majority of the building crafts and 2 steel workers from industrial type unions honored the picket lines for 3 workdays causing a loss of 4 man-days on AF contracts, 3,751 on COE contracts and 239 on NASA contracts (see strike summary report for complete listing of contractors involved and services and a breakdown of crafts involved). On April 4 the UPGWA pickets were removed in compliance with a temporary restraining order issued by District Court Judge George C. Young. The strike caused a day-for-day slippage in construction on Apollo, Titan III, Centaur, and Gemini programs.

April 1

April 9

Running concurrently with picketing by the UPGWA, 490 iron workers (Local 402) went on strike for 6 workdays in a refusal to work without an agreement to replace the Iron workers - Associated General Contractors agreement that expired on March 31 (see strike summary reports for a complete listing of contractors involved and services). The workers returned to the job in compliance with instructions from the general president of the union as requested by Simkin, the director of the FMCS. On April 9 negotiations were moved to the MSLC in Washington and the agreement was consummated on April 11 and ratified on April 12. The strike resulted in 15 man-days lost to AF contracts and 2,822 man-days

1964 (cont.)

April 1 (cont.) lost to COE contracts with a day-for-day slippage  
April 9 on Titan III Launch Complexes 40 and 41, Gemini

Titan Launch Complex 19, Centaur Launch Complex  
36B, and the Apollo program at KSC/NASA.

April 2 General Dynamics filed charges (12-CD-46) with  
the NLRB against the plumbers Local 295. Charges  
were withdrawn on April 4.

April 23 54 operating engineers (Local 673) employed by  
April 24 Morrison-Knudsen Co., Perini Corp., and Paul  
Hardeman, Inc., and their subcontractor American  
Bridge Co. (COE NASA Contract #61) on the VAB,  
support facilities, and LUT area #3 at Saturn  
Apollo Launch Complex 39 walked out for one  
workday due to a jurisdictional dispute with the  
Teamsters over the operation of a fork lift. The  
National Joint Board accepted jurisdiction and  
rendered a determination on May 14. COE contracts  
lost 54 man-days as a result of the strike with a  
one-day slippage in the construction of the  
umbilical tower.

April 24 128 members of IBEW (Local 756) employed by Paul  
1430 hours Hardeman, Inc. and Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc.  
April 28 (COE NASA Contract #1439) on the MSC Operations  
and Checkout Building left the job for one workday  
in protest of the discharge of a general foreman.  
A meeting was held with the MSLRC on April 27 after  
which the union business agent instructed the  
workers to return to the job and the general  
foreman remained discharged. As a result of the  
strike COE contracts lost 96 man-days and the  
completion of construction of the Manned Space-  
craft Operations Building was delayed one day.

April 30 37 carpenters (Local 1685) employed by Blount  
1330 hours Brothers and Sundt Construction Co. (COE NASA  
May 1 Contract #48) on the crawlerway and utilities at  
Saturn Apollo Launch Complex 39A left the job  
(27 for one hour, 10 for 3 hours) to protest the  
discharge of a foreman. The workers returned on  
instruction of the union's business agent with a  
loss of 7 man-days on the COE contract and no  
impact on the schedule.

April 30 7 millwrights (Local 1510) struck for 5 workdays  
0900 hours against Frank M. Murphy & Assoc., Inc., a sub-  
May 7 contractor to Continental Construction Corp.  
(COE NASA Contract #1760) on Centaur Launch

1964 (cont.)

April 30(cont.)

0900 hours

May 7

Complex 36B, over a jurisdictional dispute for the assigning work on tie-down clamps on the gantry tower to the iron workers. The millwrights agreed to the contractor's decision and returned to work after a conference with all concerned. Construction projects affected were delayed 5 days and COE contracts lost 35 man-days as a result of the dispute.

May 4

0800 hours

May 6

1200 hours

6 iron workers (Local 402) struck against Woodcrest Construction Co. (COE NASA Contract #36) working at the Central Control Building addition and the telephone exchange addition for 2½ workdays in a jurisdictional dispute with the carpenters over the use of a carpenter as a signalman for a truck crane. A laborer was assigned as signalman to the crane handling a concrete bucket to end the dispute. COE contracts lost 15 man-days and the construction projects affected were delayed 2½ days as a result of the walkout.

May 6

May 8

5 plumbers (Local 295) employed by Ferguson-Crowley, Inc. (AF ENG Contract #38) on the bioastronautics operations support unit, communications, and electronics shop and the missile propellants office walked out for 2 workdays in protest to the contractor bringing in supervision from outside the local jurisdiction allegedly in violation of the terms of the labor-management agreement. The business agent of the union replaced the striking plumbers and the contractor selected supervisor remained on the job. COE contracts lost 10 man-days and the pipework on the projects was delayed 2 days as a result of the strike.

May 8

0800 hours

May 11

15 iron workers (Local 402) employed by Charles Koch, subcontractor to J. Hilbert Sapp, Inc. (COE NASA Contract #14) on the Weight and Balance Building left the job for 1 workday in protest to the contractor taking issue with the workers on alleged slow-downs and cutting out overtime. The striking workers were replaced by iron workers brought in by the contractor from his home area, Louisville, Kentucky, and union referred iron workers. COE contracts lost 21 man-days and there was a one-day delay in the BOD as a result of the strike.

1964 (cont.)

May 11

May 12

26 electricians of IBEW (Local 756) employed by Power Engineering Co., Inc., a subcontractor to Blount Brothers (COE NASA Contract #67) on the construction of the Central Instrumentation Facility at Apollo, walked out for 1 workday in protest to the contractor failure to maintain a preventive maintenance standby electrician during operations. The workers returned to the job by instructions of the business agent and the strike caused a one-day slippage on the electrical work on the construction of the Central Instrumentation Facility and a 26 man-day loss to COE contracts.

May 13

1000 hours

May 14

15 members of IBEW (Local 756) walked off jobs for Paul Hardeman, Inc., and Morrison-Knudsen Co. (COE AF Contract #8) at Titan III Launch Complexes 40 and 41 for one workday in protest to the discharge of a foreman who was allegedly acting under instruction of the general foreman when he threw the switch on temporary power a half hour ahead of schedule. The foreman was re-hired by the contractor and the superintendent and general foreman agreed to coordinate in the future in this type situation. 15 man-days were lost on COE contracts but the lost time could be retrieved with no impact other than monetary on program schedules.

May 15

0700 hours

May 15

1330 hours

90 iron workers (Local 402) working on the furnishing, fabrication, and erection of launch umbilical towers at Saturn Apollo Launch Complex 39 for Ingalls Ironworks (NASA Contract 10-716) quit work for 6 hours in protest to the discharge of three iron workers including a foreman by the contractor. The men returned to work on instructions of the union business agent. NASA contracts lost 68 man-days, but the strike had no significant impact since the time could probably be retrieved.

May 15

The Atlantic Missile Range was officially renamed the Eastern Test Range.

May 22

0700 hours

May 25

35 operating engineers (Local 673) supported by 239 iron workers (Local 402) working on the VAB support facilities and LUT erection area #3 at Saturn Apollo Launch Complex 39 for American Bridge Co., subcontractor to Morrison-Knudsen Co., Perini Corp. and Paul Hardeman Co. (COE NASA Contract #61), left the job for one workday in protest to the discharge of

1964 (cont.)

May 22(cont.)

0700 hours

May 25

an operating engineer for alleged incompetence. After a one-day delay in affected construction and 274 man-days on the COE contracts, the workers returned by instructions of the union business agent.

May 26

May 27

43 carpenters (Local 1685) in a jurisdictional dispute with the lathers over the installation of metal base boards left the jobs of Stuart Plastering Co., Acousti of Florida, Inc., Hercules Flooring Co., Virginia Metal Products Co. and Florida Trim Co., subcontractors to Paul Hardeman, Inc. and Morrison-Knudsen Co. (COE NASA Contract #1439) at the MSC Operations and Checkout Building for the Apollo project. After one work-day the disputing unions agreed on the performance of work by a composite crew until a determination of jurisdiction could be secured from the Joint Board. The walkout resulted in a 43 man-day loss to COE contracts and a one-day delay in construction of affected projects.

May 28

May 29

20 plumbers (Local 295) left the job of Fluor, a subcontractor to NASA missile contractor GD/A on the construction of Centaur Launch Complex 36B, in protest to being reprimanded by the contractor for allegedly misrepresenting their time worked. The workers returned to the job on instruction of the union business agent after a loss of 20 man-days on NASA contracts and a one-day delay in the construction of the affected project.

May 28

1245 hours

June 1

236 iron workers (Local 402) left jobs for American Bridge Co., subcontractor to Morrison-Knudsen, Perini Corp., and Paul Hardeman (COE NASA Contract #61) at the VAB support facilities, and LUT erection area #3 on Saturn Apollo Launch Complex 39 for 2½ workdays to protest the discharging of 2 iron workers on May 27. The walkout was supported by 32 operating engineers (Local 673), 5 laborers (Local 293) and 2 carpenters (Local 1685). The iron workers reported back to work by instructions of the international union through the Local business agent. The dispute resulted in a 736 man-day loss on COE contracts and a 2½ day delay in iron workers construction on the affected project.



1964 (cont.)

June 1

1330 hours

June 2

9 carpenters (Local 1685) supported by 8 laborers (Local 293) employed by Akwa Construction Co. and Downey Heating Co. (COE NASA Contract #84) on the construction of cable terminal building, communication ducts, and manholes for Apollo area left the job in protest to the discharge of 8 union carpenters who were replaced with non-union carpenters. The company refused to re-hire the discharged union carpenters and permanently replaced the striking carpenters and laborers with non-union workers. Due to the  $\frac{1}{2}$  day work stoppage, the COE contract lost 5 man-days but had no delay in the completion date.

June 3

0745 hours

June 4

40 laborers (Local 293) employed on the MSC Operations and Checkout Building by Paul Hardeman and Morrison-Knudsen (COE NASA Contract #1439) walked off the job to protest the discharge by the contractor of 6 laborers and bricklayers for allegedly gambling and drinking on the job. The walkout was supported by 8 bricklayers, 129 laborers, and 29 bricklayers employed by Morrison-Knudsen, Perini Corp., and Paul Hardeman (COE NASA Contract #61) on the VAB, support facilities, and LUT area #3 at Complex 39. The dispute ended when the contractor agreed to re-employ 3 of the discharged employees and to remove the gambling and drinking from the discharge slip of the other 3. COE contracts lost 206 man-days and a one-day delay in completion of construction on Contract #61.

June 4

1230 hours

June 5

25 operating engineers (Local 673) staged a walkout for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a workday against Morrison-Knudsen Co., Perini Corp., and Paul Hardeman (COE NASA Contract #61) at the VAB, support facilities and LUT erection area #3 on Launch Complex 39 in protest to the discharge of an operating engineer for alleged incompetence. The workers returned to work on instruction of the union business agent to end the dispute that cost COE contracts 11 man-days but no delay in project completion dates.

June 8

June 12

Members of the Maintenance of Way union striking against the Florida East Coast Railway established pickets around the Kennedy Space Center in protest to the use of the FEC spur on MILA. The pickets were honored by 4,326 Building Construction craftsmen and 16 steel workers of industrial type unions which shut down for all intents and purposes all construction for 3 workdays (see strike summary

1964 (cont.)  
 June 8(cont.)  
 June 12

reports for a complete listing of contractors involved and their services and a breakdown of unions involved). The pickets were reimbursed early on June 11 in compliance with a temporary restraining order which was later converted to a temporary injunction pending determination by the NLRB on jurisdiction. Man-days lost due to the pickets were 471 on AF contracts, 12,136 on COE contracts, and 632 on NASA contracts. All construction schedules slipped at least 3½ days since all construction virtually ceased for 3 days and jobs were not fully manned until the beginning of the fifth day.

June 12

Due to the re-establishment on June 8 of pickets at the Cape by the non-operating railway unions in protest to the use of a Florida East Coast spur line on MIIA, charges filed with NLRB on February 11 were reinstated. A temporary restraining order was issued to end the pickets. On December 19, 1964, the NLRB, after finding evidence of union violations, issued Board Order 150 NLRB No. 37 that was affirmed by the Construction Contractors Association in Washington on July 16, 1965. In connection with the same dispute, NASA filed charges (12-CB-763) against the building trades unions for honoring the railway unions pickets and refusing to bargain. The NLRB dismissed the charges; an appeal was made but later withdrawn.

June 12

Franchi Construction Co. filed charges (cases 12-CC-319 and 12-CD-47) with the NLRB against Willard Van Hoose, Business Agent for Carpenters Local 1685, for pulling carpenters off the job due to a jurisdictional dispute with the lathers. Charges were withdrawn on June 17, 1964, upon agreement on the jurisdiction of the work.

June 12  
 June 15

45 carpenters (Local 1685) were removed by the union business agent for one workday from jobs for Vickery Plastering Co., a subcontractor to Franchi Construction Co. (COE NASA Contract #65), on the construction of the KSC/NASA Headquarters Building on MIIA, because of a jurisdictional dispute with the lathers over the installation of wallboard studs. The workers returned to the job on instruction from the business agent. The contractor filed with the NLRB for a decision. COE contracts lost 34 man-days due to the strike but there was no delay in construction schedules.

1964 (cont.)

June 25  
1300 hours  
June 29

14 carpenters (Local 1685) in a jurisdictional dispute with the lathers over the installation of wallboard studs walked out on the jobs of Fryd Construction Corp. (COE NASA Contract #70) at the JPL explosive safe facility on the Apollo project for 1½ workdays. The men returned to work on instructions of the union business agent pending the resolution of the issue by the international representatives. 21 man-days were lost on COE contracts, and 1½ days slippage in the completion of disputed work resulted from the strike.

June 26

Fryd Construction Co. filed charges (12-CD-49) with the NLRB against Willard Van Hoose, Business Agent for Carpenters Local 1685, for pulling his men off the job due to a jurisdictional dispute with the lathers. Charges were withdrawn and the dispute was settled by the international representatives of the unions involved

July 1  
July 20

29 asbestos workers (Local 67) left their jobs for 13 workdays during the negotiation of a new labor-management agreement (see strike summary report for a complete list of contractors involved and their services). The parties consummated a new agreement on July 18 of a 2 year duration expiring June 30, 1966. The agreement called for a 15¢ per hour increase effective July 1, 1964 and a 15¢ per hour increase effective July 1, 1965. COE contracts lost 333 man-days but the strike had no appreciable impact on the programs due to the union furnishing asbestos workers on jobs that were determined by the Government to be priority in nature.

July 7  
July 8

Stranger (non-local) pickets were established by the Teamsters Local 290 of Miami, Fla. on the Titusville causeway access road to the KSC/NASA in protest to Maule Industries of Miami, Florida, failure to meet union demands in labor agreement negotiations. 1,697 members of the Building Trades Council stayed off the job for one workday in support of the pickets (see the strike summary reports for a breakdown of crafts involved and a list of contractors affected and their services). In the late hours of July 7 the pickets were withdrawn by order of the Office of the International President of IBT. Man-days lost totaled 1,683 including 83 on AF contracts. Work on all projects affected was delayed one day (except COE NASA Contracts #62, 65, 67, 76, 97, and 1439 which had no delay).

1964 (cont.)

July 7

Stresscon, Inc. filed charges (12-CC-323) with the NLRB against Teamsters Local 290 due to strangers picketing at the Cape over a dispute with the Maule Co. of Miami, Florida. Pickets were removed on July 7 and the charges were withdrawn on July 23.

July 9

July 13

11 plumbers (Local 295) quit their jobs with Hicks and Ingle, a subcontractor to Blount Brothers Construction Co. (COE NASA Contract #67) on the construction of the Central Instrumentation Facility in protest to the reduction of their workday from 10 to 8 hours. After 2 workdays and 14 man-days lost on the COE contract the workers were replaced by the union. There was no lasting delay in construction schedules due to the strike.

July 16

August 10

9 sheetmetal workers (Local 130) were withdrawn by the union business agent from jobs for Florida Weathers, Inc. of Jacksonville, Fla., subcontractor to Acme Missiles and Construction Corp. (AF ENG Contract #22) on a 75-bed composite medical hospital, and for Ferguson-Crowley, Inc. (AF ENG Contract #28) on the bioastronautics operations support unit, communications and electronics shop and missile propellants office in protest to the failure of Florida Weathers to reach an agreement on a new labor-management contract with Sheetmetal Workers Local 435 in Jacksonville, Fla. 27 plumbers (Local 295) walked off the same jobs in a sympathy action. On July 27 the business agent of Local 130 put his men back to work. On July 30 the 9 sheetmetal workers were off the job (AF ENG Contract #22) and were again followed by the 27 plumbers. On August 5 the plumbers returned to work by instructions from the international union president. Acme Missiles and Construction replaced Florida Weathers with B&W Co. (AF ENG Contract #22) and the sheetmetal workers returned to the job on August 10. COE contracts lost 14 workdays and 220 man-days as a result of the dispute but there was no delay in the completion of the overall project. The union furnished workers, at the request of the Government, on 21 of the 28 days involved on AF ENG Contract #28 and 14 of the 28 days involved on AF ENG Contract #22.

July 20

July 21

5 plumbers (Local 295) employed by Johnson Service Co., a subcontractor to Paul Hardeman, Inc. and Morrison-Knudsen Co. (COE NASA Contract #1439) on

1964 (cont.)

July 20 (cont.)	the construction of the MSC Operations and Checkout Building, left the job for one workday to protest an open-shop contractor performing in the work area. The union business agent directed the workers to return to the job and the COE contractor with a 5 man-day loss indicated no delay in project completion.
July 21	
July 28	50 iron workers (Local 402) employed by Ingalls Ironworks (NASA Contract #10-716) on the fabrication and erection of MLS walked off the job for one workday to protest the discharge of an iron worker. The union admitted that the worker was properly discharged and instructed its members to return to the job. The walkout delayed work on the MLS for one day and caused a loss of 50 man-days to the COE contract.
July 29	
August 5	18 plumbers (Local 295) supported by 2 operating engineers (Local 673) walked off jobs of McDonald A/C Co., subcontractor to Woodcrest Construction Co. (COE NASA Contract #36) on the Central Control Building addition, and McDonald A.C. and Minneapolis Honeywell Co., subcontractors to Fryd Construction Corp. (COE NASA Contract #70) on the construction of the JPL Explosive Safe Facility, to protest the failure of the contractor to pay fringe benefits as required by Plumbers Local 295 Schedule A and the TEC. After a one workday loss the contractor agreed to pay the required benefits. The COE contract lost 20 man-days and work directly affected was delayed one day by the strike.
August 6	
August 12	NASA filed charges (12-CC-330) with the NLRB against the Transport Workers Union and its Local 525 over union demonstration pickets at the Cape during negotiations with Pan Am for a new labor agreement. The charges were withdrawn on September 9.
August 12	11 carpenters (Local 1685) employed by Vickery Plastering, a subcontractor to Franchi Construction Co. (COE NASA Contract #65), on construction of the KSC Headquarters Building at MILA, left the job for 2 workdays over a jurisdictional dispute with the Lathers over the installation of drywall. Pickets were established at the job site at 1045 hours, August
0900 hours	
August 14	

1964 (cont.)

August 12(cont.) 12 until 1300 hours of the same day. The dispute was resolved through the use of grievance procedures of Article XV of the PSA as revised on January 25, 1964. The COE contract lost 20 man-days due to the strike and there was a 2-day delay in the completion of work directly affected.

0900 hours  
August 14

August 14 Charles Donahue, Solicitor of Labor, in a letter to Mr. John H. Lyons, General President of the Iron Workers, stated that it was his opinion that the prevailing wage requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act applied to the job-site activities at the KSC of the Marion Power and Shovel Company contract (NASA Contract #10-477) for the assembly of the crawler-transporter at Launch Complex 39.

September 8

The Solicitor of Labor, clarified his letter of August 14 with a letter to Mr. Paul Styles, NASA Labor Relations Officer, stating that his opinion in the August 14 letter concerning the application of the Davis-Bacon Act to certain activities at Cape Kennedy was limited to the crawler-transporter and did not relate to other work at the Cape. The letter was requested by NASA due to the fear that building trades representatives might interpret the letter to mean that they had jurisdiction over all on-site construction at the Cape.

September 14

Mr. C. I. Longacre, Chief Counsel, KSC/NASA, in a letter to the Deputy Chief of the Procurement Division, refuted the position taken in an August 14 letter of the Solicitor of Labor on the basis that the Davis-Bacon Act applied to a contract as a whole, not item-by-item; that the determination of the applicability of the Davis-Bacon Act lies solely with the agency involved or the Comptroller General and not the solicitor of labor; and, that the contracting officer fully considered the question of application of the Davis-Bacon Act and properly determined that it was inapplicable in this instance.

September 16

September 17

186 carpenters (Local 1685) working for Morrison-Knudsen Co., Perini Corp. and Paul Hardeman, Inc. (COE NASA Contract #61) on the construction of

1964 (cont.)

Sept. 16 (cont.)

Sept. 17

the VAB, support facilities, and MLS area #3 on Launch Complex 39 were taken off the job by the Union Business Agent to protest the contractor assigning the installation of door butts to the iron workers. The men were returned to their jobs after a loss of one workday pending a grievance meeting as provided by the PSA. The COE contract lost 186 man-days with a one-day delay in construction, but not necessarily a one-day delay in the overall project.

September 29

A KSC staff study concerning the implications, conclusions, and recommended course of action in connection with the possible application of the Davis-Bacon Act to job-site activities under Marion Shovel Company (NASA Contract #10-477) was completed. The study concluded that NASA should risk strike and picketing of KSC rather than give in to the construction unions' demands for assignment to work on the crawler-transporter.

September 30

October 2

52 plumbers (Local 295) were withdrawn for one workday from jobs for Spellman Products, Inc., a subcontractor to Bucon, Inc. (COE NASA Contract #64) on the construction of the Main Cafeteria at KSC/NASA, for Wallace-Scott Co., a subcontractor to C. H. Leavell & Co. and Peter Kiewit Sons Co. (COE AF Contract #3) on construction of Titan III Launch Complexes 40 and 41 and related facilities, and for Fludor Corp., a subcontractor to GD/A (NASA contractor) on Launch Complex 36B, in accordance with the provisions of the labor-management agreement on the failure of the contractor to pay fringe benefits. After a loss of 32 man-days on COE contracts and 20 man-days on NASA contracts, the workers were returned on October 1 upon payment of the benefits by the contractor; construction affected was delayed one day but there was no program impact. On October 1, 7 plumbers (Local 295) were also withdrawn from jobs for the Orlando Welding and Piping Co., a subcontractor to Martin Co. on the Titan III for the same reason, failure of the contractor to pay fringe benefits. These workers were returned to the job after one workday and a loss of 7 man-days to AF contracts when the contractor agreed to pay the benefits. Again there was no program impact due to the one-day delay in the construction affected.

1964 (cont.)

October 1

October 6

13 sheetmetal workers (Local 130) established picket lines for 3 workdays to protest to Ray Proof Corp., a subcontractor to Blount Brothers Construction Co. (COE NASA Contract #67) on the construction of the Central Instrumentation Facility for the Apollo project, assigning the installation of radio valve guides to the carpenters. 367 members of the Building Trades Council (9 asbestos workers, 15 bricklayers, 45 carpenters, 55 electricians, 2 elevator constructors, 5 iron workers, 130 laborers, 13 operating engineers, 1 painter, 43 plumbers, 3 roofers, and 46 supervisors) supported the picketing with a man-day loss of 1,057 to COE contracts. The pickets were withdrawn pending a settlement by the sheetmetal workers and carpenter international unions. The strike resulted in a 3-day delay in the project affected.

October 1

Ray Proof Corporation filed charges (12-CD-55) with the NLRB against the sheetmetal workers (Local 130) following a work stoppage to protest the assignment of work to the carpenters union. The charges were withdrawn on October 28, upon settlement of the dispute.

October 23

1130 hours

October 27

219 carpenters (Local 1685) employed by Burton Brothers, Acousti Engineering Co., Ceco Steel Products Corp., and P.S.P. Erectors, sub-contractors to Morrison-Knudsen, Perini Corp., and Paul Hardeman, Inc. (COE NASA Contract #61) on the VAB, support facilities, and MLS area #3 at Launch Complex 39 left the job for 1½ workdays to protest the assigning of iron workers to the installation of translucent panels and asbestos partitions. The workers returned to their jobs pending a meeting before the PSA Grievance Board between the international representatives of the carpenters and iron workers. COE contracts lost 328 man-days with a 1½ day delay in project completion due to the strike.

October 27

General Electric filed charges (12-CC-343) with the NLRB against Painters Local 1088 following picketing at the GE plant in Daytona Beach to protest the retention by GE of a non-union painting contractor. The dispute had a direct connection with Cape Kennedy. The charges were



1964 (cont.)Oct. 27 (cont.)

withdrawn on October 30, 1964, upon settlement of the dispute.

November 13

1130 hours

November 14

9 electricians of IBEW (Local 756) employed by Bechtel Corp. (NASA Contract #10-707) on support, maintenance, and repair for NASA Launch Complexes and facilities for Apollo, left the job for  $\frac{1}{2}$  workday to protest workers signing for tools. The workers involved were discharged and replaced. The 4 man-days loss to the NASA contract had no appreciable impact on either programs or work schedules.

November 16

1930 hours

November 18

82 janitor type employees, members of the Building Service Employees of the AFL-CIO, working for Aircraft Services, Inc., a sub-contractor to TWA (NASA Contract #10-1242) on Base Support Services at KSC walked off the job for 2 workdays to protest the amount of work to be performed and the wages paid. 61 of the striking workers were discharged and replaced. 50 man-days were lost to NASA industrial type contracts but due to the type of work involved there was no impact on programs or test schedules.

December 2

Oliver E. Kearns, Acting Chief, Industrial Relations Office, KSC/NASA, in a memorandum to Mr. C. Longacre dealing with the jurisdictional dispute on the crawler-transporter, concluded that the best solution to the dispute would be a mutually-agreed-upon method of dividing the disputed work arranged through a top-level meeting of international union representatives, Marion Power Shovel and NASA.

December 17

December 21

Carpenters (Local 1685) went on strike and established picket lines for one workday in protest to Akwa-Downey Co. refusing to employ only union carpenters. Most of the Building Trades crafts honored the pickets with a total of 4,495 involved in the strike. (See strike summary reports for a breakdown of crafts involved and a complete list of contractors affected and their services.) The picket lines were removed through arrangements made by the Brevard County BTC and Carpenters Local 1685. Man-days lost due to the strike were 173 on AF contracts, 3,720 on COE contracts, and

1964 (cont.)  
 Dec. 17(cont.)  
 Dec. 21

595 on NASA contracts for a total of 4,488 man-days. There was a one-day delay in construction schedules; however, due to the time period between the strike and the completion dates, at least some of the slippage could be retrieved.

December 17

Charges were filed with the NLRB against the Carpenters Local 1685 by NASA (cases 12-CB-786, 12-CC-347, and 12-CP-55) by Donovan-Power-Miller (cases 12-CC-348, 12-CC-57), by Frank A. Kennedy, Inc. (12-CC-349) and by American Elcon, Inc. (12-CC-350, 12-CP-349) following the establishment of picket lines at the Cape by the carpenters to protest the refusal of Akwa-Downey Co. to exclusively use the carpenters union hiring hall. Additional charges were filed on December 22 by NASA (12-CD-60) and by Akwa Construction Co. (cases 12-CB-789, 12-CC-351, 12-CD-61, and 12-CP-58). On March 1, 1965, Kennedy, Inc. withdrew its charge. The NLRB, Region 12, dismissed the charges of Donovan-Power-Miller and American Elcon on March 22 and the charges of Akwa Construction Co. on April 6. NASA withdrew its charges on April 6.

1965  
 January 14  
 1200 hours  
 January 18

7 electricians of IBEW (Local 756), 2 millwrights (Local 1510), 8 plumbers (Local 295) and 16 iron workers (Local 402) employed by American Machine & Foundry, a subcontractor to Marion Power and Shovel Company (NASA Contract #10-477) on the design and fabrication of the crawler-transporter, and Heyl Patterson Co., a subcontractor to Smith & Ernst (NASA Contract #10-1101) on the mechanical and electrical installation on launch towers 1, 2, and 3 on Launch Complex 39, left the job in protest to what the workers believed to be Marion Power & Shovel Co. beginning work on crawler-transporter #2 with steelworkers. However, this was not the case as the material being taken out of the stockpile was being prepared for return to the home plant for rework. Except for the millwrights who were no longer required on the job, all the workers began returning to their jobs at various times by instruction of the business agents. The walkout resulted in more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  workday and 15 man-days lost of NASA contracts but had no impact on program or construction schedules.

1965 (cont.)

January 28

February 2

4,404 workers of the Building Trades Council failed to work and stayed off the job for over 3 workdays in a secondary boycott situation predominantly to protest to NASA not applying the Davis-Bacon Act to the work at the site on the crawler-transporter and allowing the assignment of the assembly of crawler-transporter to the steelworkers. The workers agreed to return to work pending a hearing by the MSLC in mid February. The strike resulted in a man-day loss of 11,612 to COE contracts financed by NASA and 1,473 to direct NASA contracts and a 3-day delay in all construction schedules on NASA financed contracts and in the launch of the Saturn IB with the possibility of impairment of other program schedules.

January 29

NASA filed charges (cases 12-CC-355 and 12-CD-62) with the NLRB against the Building Trades unions for staying off the job due to a jurisdictional dispute concerning the assignment of work on the crawler-transporter to the steelworkers and the application of the Davis-Bacon Act. The dispute was submitted to the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission which decided on May 19 that the work should continue to be done by the steelworkers and that the question of the Davis-Bacon Act was moot at this point.

February 3

1400 hours

February 4

66 sheetmetal workers (Local 130) employed by Hicks & Ingle, a subcontractor to Franchi Construction Co. (COE NASA Contract #65) on the construction of the NASA Headquarters Bldg. on MILA and by Blount Brothers Construction Co. (COE NASA Contract #67) on the Central Instrumentation Facility walked off the job for 1/3 workday in protest to the contractor assigning iron workers the installation of steel framework on the air handling unit. The workers returned to the job after the contractor reassigned the work in question to the sheetmetal workers. The 23 man-days lost on NASA financed COE contracts had no significant impact on the project.

February 8

February 9

17 iron workers (Local 402) struck against Meehleis Steel Co., a subcontractor to Blount Brothers Corp. and M. M. Sundt Construction Co. (COE NASA Contract #48) on the crawlerway and utilities of Pad A on Launch Complex 39

1965 (cont.)  
 Feb.8(cont.)  
 Feb.9

for 1 workday to protest to the contractor changing the starting time from 0700 hours to 0730 hours. The contractor capitulated to the union demand and re-established the 0700 hours starting time. NASA financed COE contracts lost 17 man-days due to the walkout with a one-day delay in the project affected.

February 15  
 0700 hours  
 March 1

2 electricians of IBEW (Local 756) and 5 iron workers (Local 402) employed by R. E. Clarson, Inc. (COE NASA Contract #178) on alterations to Saturn Launch Complex 34, left the job for 12 workdays to protest to a contractor engaging a non-union mechanical subcontractor, Harper, Inc. After a loss of 12 workdays and 84 man-days on COE NASA financed contracts, Clarson reportedly signed the PSA and the workers returned to the job. COE reported a delay of 10 days in project completion.

February 22  
 0800 hours  
 February 23

41 asbestos workers (Local 67) employed by Armstrong Construction Co., a subcontractor to Morrison-Knudsen-Perini-Hardeman (COE NASA Contract #61) on the VAB, support facilities, and MLS erection area on Launch Complex 39, walked off the job for one workday to protest the discharge of an asbestos worker. The contractor refused to re-hire the discharged worker but the workers returned to the job pending a PSA grievance committee hearing scheduled for March 25. NASA financed COE contracts lost 41 man-days and the project completion was delayed one day.

February 22  
 1200 hours  
 February 23  
 1730 hours

8 operating engineers (Local 673) supported by one carpenter (Local 1685), 7 elevator constructors (Local 71), 91 iron workers (Local 402), 3 laborers (Local 293) and 22 painters (Local 1287) and employed by McDowell-Wellman Engineering Co. (COE NASA Contract #142) on the alterations to the service structure on Launch Complex 34 and Heyl Patterson, a subcontractor to Julian Evans & Associates (NASA Contract #10-1709) on modifications to the pneumatic system on Launch Complex 34 staged a walkout for  $\frac{1}{2}$  workday in protest to R. E. Clarson Company operating an air compressor on an adjoining contract (COE NASA Contract #178). The contractor employed an operating engineer

1965 (cont.)  
 Feb.22(cont.)  
 1200 hours  
 Feb.23  
 1730 hours

on the air compressor and the union business agent ordered the workers to return to the job. As a result of the dispute NASA financed COE contracts lost 56 man-days and direct NASA contracts lost 10 man-days. COE estimated a one-day delay in completion of projects.

February 24

Meva Corporation filed charges (12-CC-359) with the NLRB against the IBEW Local 756 in connection with the union's protest against Harper Plumbing Co., a non-union subcontractor, on Launch Complex 34. The charges were withdrawn on February 26.

February 25  
 March 1

5 iron workers (Local 402) and 7 plumbers (Local 295) employed by Bechtel Corp. (NASA Contract #10-707) on the modification, installation, and special maintenance and repair in support of NASA Launch Complexes for Saturn/Apollo walked off the job for over 2 workdays to protest an open shop operating contractor, John C. Abbott, performing work in the area. A re-scheduling of the work eliminated the needs for these crafts at that time. NASA contracts lost 21 man-days which could probably have been retrieved through overtime.

March 4  
 March 18

39 plumbers (Local 295) left jobs in a secondary boycott situation for 14 workdays to protest to Harper, Inc., an open shop operating firm, being employed as a subcontractor by R. E. Clarson. The plumbers were supported by 65 electricians, 7 carpenters, 7 elevator constructors, 149 iron workers, 15 laborers, 14 operating engineers, 25 painters, and 15 supervisory people for a total of 336 workers involved. (For a complete listing of contractors involved and their services see the strike summary reports.) The workers returned to the jobs under a temporary injunction issued by District Court Judge Young and in order to purge themselves of contempt. Man-days lost were 1,601 on NASA financed COE contracts and 522 on NASA contracts. Since Launch Complex 34, the area involved in the strike, was operating on an around the clock basis, the lost time could not be retrieved causing a program delay of 14 days.

1965 (cont.)

March 6

NASA and Chrysler filed charges (Case 12-CC-362) with the NLRB against the Plumbers (Local 295) as the dispute over Harper Plumbing Co., a non-union subcontractor working on Launch Complex 34, continued. Additional charges were filed by R. E. Clarson, Inc. (Case 12-CC-364 Section 1) against IBEW (Local 756) on March 9 and by Meva Corporation (Case 12-CC-364 Section 2) against Clifford B. Baxley on March 10. NASA also filed charges (Case 12-CC-365) against the Building Trades Council on March 9 for its support of the plumbers against Harper. R. E. Clarson and Meva Corporation withdrew their charges and Case 12-CC-364 was closed on March 22. A temporary restraining order was obtained on March 9 to return the men to work. On March 22 this was changed to an injunction and on March 24 the unions were found in contempt of court and fines were levied. Hearings were held by the NLRB on the NASA charges (cases 12-CC-262 and 12-CC-265) from June 29 to July 6.

March 29

March 31

Plumbers from Local 803 of Orlando, Florida, established picket lines for 2 workdays at all access roads to Cape Kennedy and MTLA in a union organizational move against Harper, Inc. whose shop in Orlando was also being picketed. The picket lines were honored by 4,655 members of the BTC and caused a man-day loss of 176 to AF contracts, 198 to AF financed COE contracts, 7,580 to NASA financed COE contracts, 951 to direct NASA construction contracts and 106 to NASA industrial type contracts for a total man-day loss of 9,011. The pickets were withdrawn by the international plumbers office pending a meeting that was scheduled for April 6 between the UA international officials, representatives of Locals 803 and 295, and a subcommittee of the MSLC. NASA reported a day-for-day slippage to the Saturn but the slippage in the Titan III was able to be retrieved through overtime.

March 30

George A. Fuller Co. filed charges (case 12-CP-62) with the NLRB against Plumbers (Local 803) following organizational picketing at Kennedy Space Center against Harper Plumbing, Inc. by the Orlando Local. The charges were withdrawn on March 31 after the MSLC effected a cessation of the picketing.

1965 (cont.)

April 1

April 2

41 iron workers (Local 402) to protest the discharge of 5 iron workers by the general foreman walked off at the beginning of the night shift for one workday on a job for McDowell-Wellman Engineering Co. (COE NASA Contract #142) on the alterations to the service tower on Launch Complex 34. The walkout was supported by 1 operating engineer, 1 painter, 1 electrician and 1 welder. The contract project manager re-employed the discharged workers and reinstated the procedure for worker terminations to be made by the foreman rather than the general foreman. NASA financed COE contracts lost 45 man-days and project completion was delayed one day due to the strike.

April 14  
0900 hours  
April 15

4 iron workers (Local 402) employed by Julian Evans, a subcontractor to the AF aerospace contractor, the Martin Co. on the modification of Gemini Titan Launch Complex 19, left the job (2 at 0900 hours, 2 at 1200 hours) although they claimed because of the working conditions, actually it was because of the failure of Julian Evans to sign the PSA. Carpenters replaced the iron workers and completed the job. The 3 man-days lost on the AF contracts were retrieved through the use of overtime on April 17.

April 19  
1300 hours  
April 22

103 members of IATSE (Locals 666 and 780) employed on reproduction, microfilming, and documentation by McGregor-Werner, a subcontractor for Ling-Temco-Vought, the prime contractor for administrative services for NASA, walked out for 2½ workdays to pressure negotiations for an initial agreement. The stoppage did not have the sanction of the international and McGregor-Werner advised all the employees by wire that unless they returned to work no later than April 22, the company would take action to man the jobs. NASA industrial contracts lost 273 man-days but the strike caused no serious impact due to the company performing critically needed portions of work with supervisory people. The case was referred to the Missile Sites Labor Commission.

April 26  
April 27

129 construction laborers (Local 293) employed by Morrison-Knudsen Co., Perini Corp., and Paul Hardeman on the VAB, support facilities, and MLS erection area #3 on Launch Complex 39 walked off the job in protest to the contractor's refusal

1965 (cont.)

April 26(cont.) to check off union dues and to pay 2½¢ per hour  
 April 27 per employee into the Industrial Advancement Fund as provided for in Schedule A of PSA. The contractor was also holding in escrow a 10¢ per hour health and welfare contribution also provided for in Schedule A of PSA. The workers returned to their jobs pending a settlement of the dispute in meeting scheduled by the international union office. NASA financed COE contracts lost 129 man-days but the impact will probably only be monetary since the scheduled completion date of the project affected is not until early 1966 and the one-day delay can be retrieved by the use of overtime.

May 5 Mr. Oliver E. Kearns was appointed Chief, Industrial Relations Office for the Kennedy Space Center, NASA.

May 11 65 iron workers (Local 808) employed by Meehleis  
 0730 hours Steel Co., a subcontractor to Blount Brothers  
 May 12 Corp. and M. M. Sundt Construction Co. (COE NASA Contract #48) on construction of the crawlerway and utilities of Pad A on Complex 39 and to George A. Fuller Co. (COE NASA Contract #155) on construction of the crawlerway and utilities of Pad B on Complex 39, left the job for one workday in protest to the general foreman giving orders direct rather than through the foreman. The workers were directed to return by the union business agent as a result of contact by the COE with the international representative. 55 workers fully manned COE NASA Contract #155 by 0930 hours on May 11. 4 of the workers returned to COE NASA Contract #48 at 1100 hours on May 11 with the 6 remaining returning May 12. NASA financed COE contracts lost 22 man-days but with project delay as a result of the strike.

May 13 16 members of IBEW (Local 756) employed by Mamba  
 1040 hours Engineering, a subcontractor to Morrison-Knudsen-  
 May 14 Perini-Hardeman (COE NASA Contract #61) on the  
 0930 hours VAB, support facilities, and MLS erection area #3 on Complex 39, staged a walkout for one workday to protest the discharge of a cable splicer for non-productivity. The workers returned on instructions of the union business agent. NASA financed COE contracts lost 14 man-days but there was no reported delay in schedules due to the strike.



1965 (cont.)

May 25

1000 hours

May 26

115 iron workers (Local 808) employed by McDowell-Wellman (COE NASA Contract #142) on alterations of the service structure for the Saturn 1B, Launch Complex 34, walked off the job for one workday in protest to a subcontractor, Eastern Elevator Co. installing elevator entrance support frames and elevator screen enclosures with members of the elevators constructors union. 8 operating engineers were sent home by the contractor because of the strike. The iron workers returned by order of the union business agent pending resolution of the jurisdictional dispute by the respective union offices. NASA financed COE contracts lost 81 man-days due to the strike and had a one-day delay in the project completion.

May 25

0700 hours

May 27

1000 hours

30 iron workers (Local 808) employed by Pre-Stress Erectors, Inc., a subcontractor to Donovan Construction Co., Power Engineering Co., and Leslie Miller (COE NASA Contract #146) on the construction of additions to the Operations and Checkout Building for the Apollo project, walked out for 2 workdays due to a jurisdictional dispute with the carpenters over the hanging of pre-stress concrete panels. 28 of the workers returned by order of the union business agent pending resolution of the issue by the respective international union offices with the other 2 being replaced. NASA financed COE contracts lost 70 man-days due to the strike and had a 2-day delay in the completion date of the project.

May 26

Pre-Stress Erectors, Inc. filed charges (Cases 12-CD-70 and 12-CC-384) with the NLRB against the iron workers Local 808 and the international following a walkout by the iron workers over a jurisdictional dispute with the carpenters. The charges were withdrawn on June 3 after the dispute was settled.

June 8

1600 hours

July 12

16 members of IAM Lodge 946 of Sacramento, California employed by Aerojet General Corp. (with plants at Sacramento and Azusa, Calif.) at the AFETR, went on strike during negotiations of a new contract. The contract was to cover 4,700 machinists in the Sacramento plant and 16 at AFETR. The strike caused no appreciable impact since the workers did not picket and since the company continued to perform with

1965 (cont.)

June 8(cont.)

1600 hours

July 12

supervisory people and those who returned to work. The impact, if any, would result from a failure to receive hardware from the California plants due to the strike there. The strike which was settled when a new labor management agreement was ratified cost AF contracts at the Cape 22½ workdays and 321 man-days.

June 10

0930 hours

June 11

123 iron workers (Local 808) employed by McDowell-Wellman (COE NASA Contract #142) on the alteration of the service structure on Launch Complex 34 walked off the job for 1 workday to protest to changes in shift schedules and alleged inclement weather. After a loss of 99 man-days to NASA financed COE contracts the workers returned by order of the union business agent. The COE estimated a one-day delay in the project completion date.

June 22

June 30

64 members of IATSE (Local 780) began demonstrations to protest to their employer, McGregor-Werner, failing to finally consummate the initial labor agreement. On June 24 the IATSE members reverted to a full-fledged strike and established picket lines at the Cape and MILA. Most of the building trades crafts honored the pickets involving a total of 4,026 workers in the strike with 6 workdays lost. The pickets were withdrawn and all workers returned to work pending meetings of a subcommittee of the MSLC with the parties in dispute. Man-days lost due to the strike were 70 on AF construction contracts, 134 on AF financed COE contracts, 10,567 on NASA financed COE contracts, 1,647 on direct NASA construction contracts, and 482 on NASA industrial contracts for a total of 12,900 man-days. There was at least a 4-day delay in completion of all construction projects affected.

June 23

June 24

52 carpenters (Local 1685) supported by 22 laborers employed by Donovan Construction Co., Power Engineering Co. and Leslie Miller (COE NASA Contract #146) on the construction of additions to the Manned Spacecraft Building on MILA walked off the job for one workday allegedly in protest to the contractor advising the workers of his dissatisfaction with their taking advantage of the coffee break. The union business agents directed their members to return to the jobs. NASA financed COE contracts lost 74

1965 (cont.)June 23(cont.)

June 24

man-days due to the strike with a one-day delay in project completion.

June 28

McGregor & Werner, Inc. filed charges (Case 12-CC-387) with the NLRB against IATSE (Locals 666 and 780) following picketing demonstrations and strike due to a dispute over the terms of an initial collective bargaining agreement. The charges were withdrawn on July 1 when the picketing ceased and the dispute was referred to the Missile Sites Labor Commission. The MSLC issued a decision to settle on July 21, 1965.

July 26

Mr. David Roadley appointed as FMCS Commissioner of Cape Kennedy, MSLRC.

July

Staff members of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations (McClellan Committee) again visited the Cape to conduct preliminary investigations on the rise of work stoppages at missile sites.

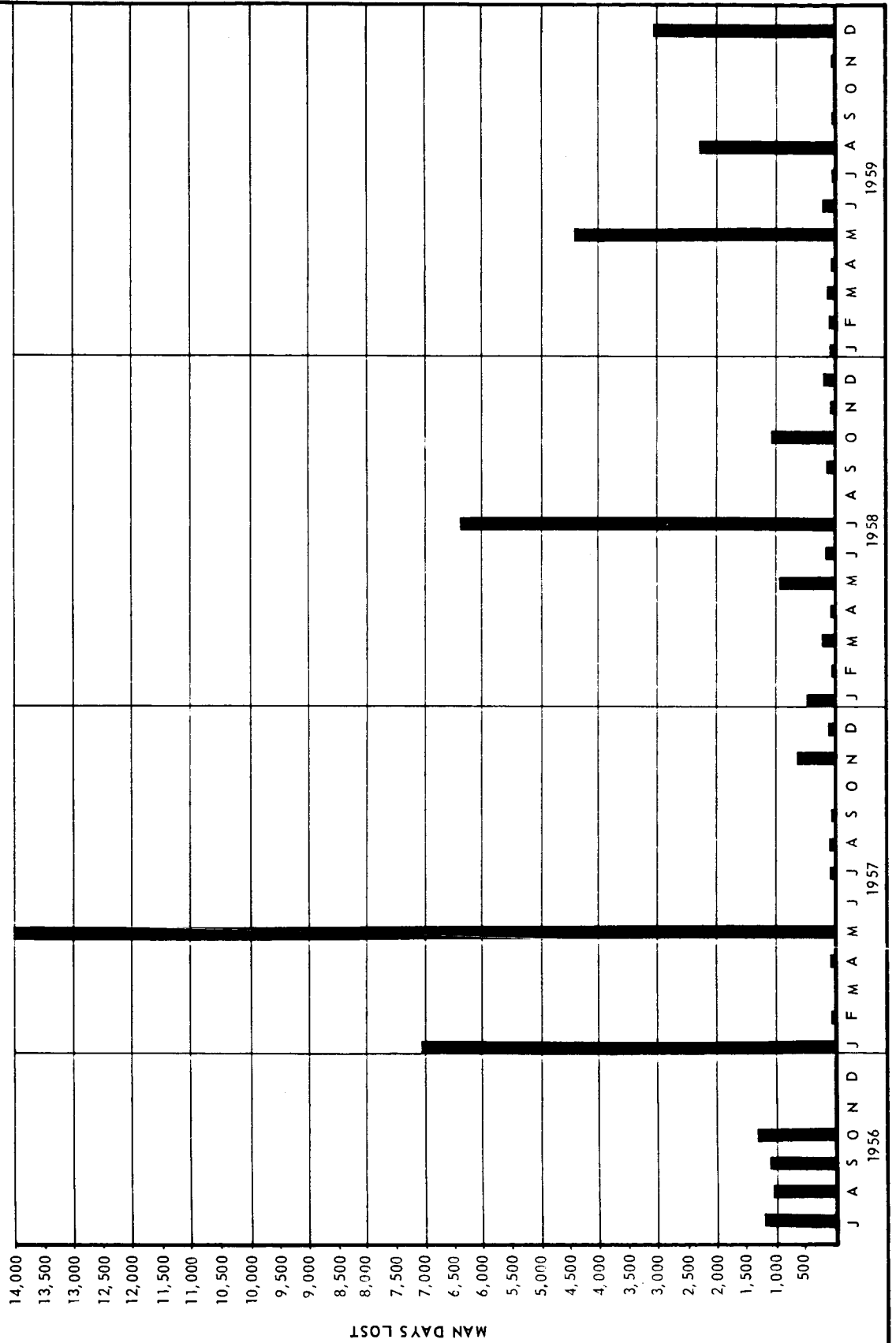
APPENDIX A  
CHART SUMMARIES OF  
MAN-DAYS LOST DUE TO WORK STOPPAGES  
JULY 1956 - JULY 1965

Figures on man-days lost due to labor disputes vary according to the source used to provide information. The agencies in the area that have direct dealings with labor problems at the Cape and Merritt Island, (such as the Missile Sites Labor Relations Committee, the NASA Industrial Relations Office, the AFETR Historian, etc.) normally use the Strike Summary Reports compiled by the AFETR Industrial and Labor Relations Office. However, various studies made by other offices have used different sources which has resulted in variations in totals. For example, in 1961, the results of an operations analysis report was published as An Analysis of Work Stoppages at AFMTC, July 1956 - December 1960. This study stated that 87,270 man-days were lost due to 103 strikes at AFMTC during the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  year period. However, a summation of man-days lost as shown in the Strike Summary Reports for this same period total 89,912 $\frac{1}{2}$ , a discrepancy of 2,642 $\frac{1}{2}$  man-days. A report on work stoppages at missile sites published by the Senate Subcommittee on Investigations (McClellan Committee) following hearings in 1961, gave the figure of 90,366 man-days lost at the Cape during this  $4\frac{1}{2}$  year period. This figure was compiled by Mr. Langenbacher, Assistant Council to the Committee.

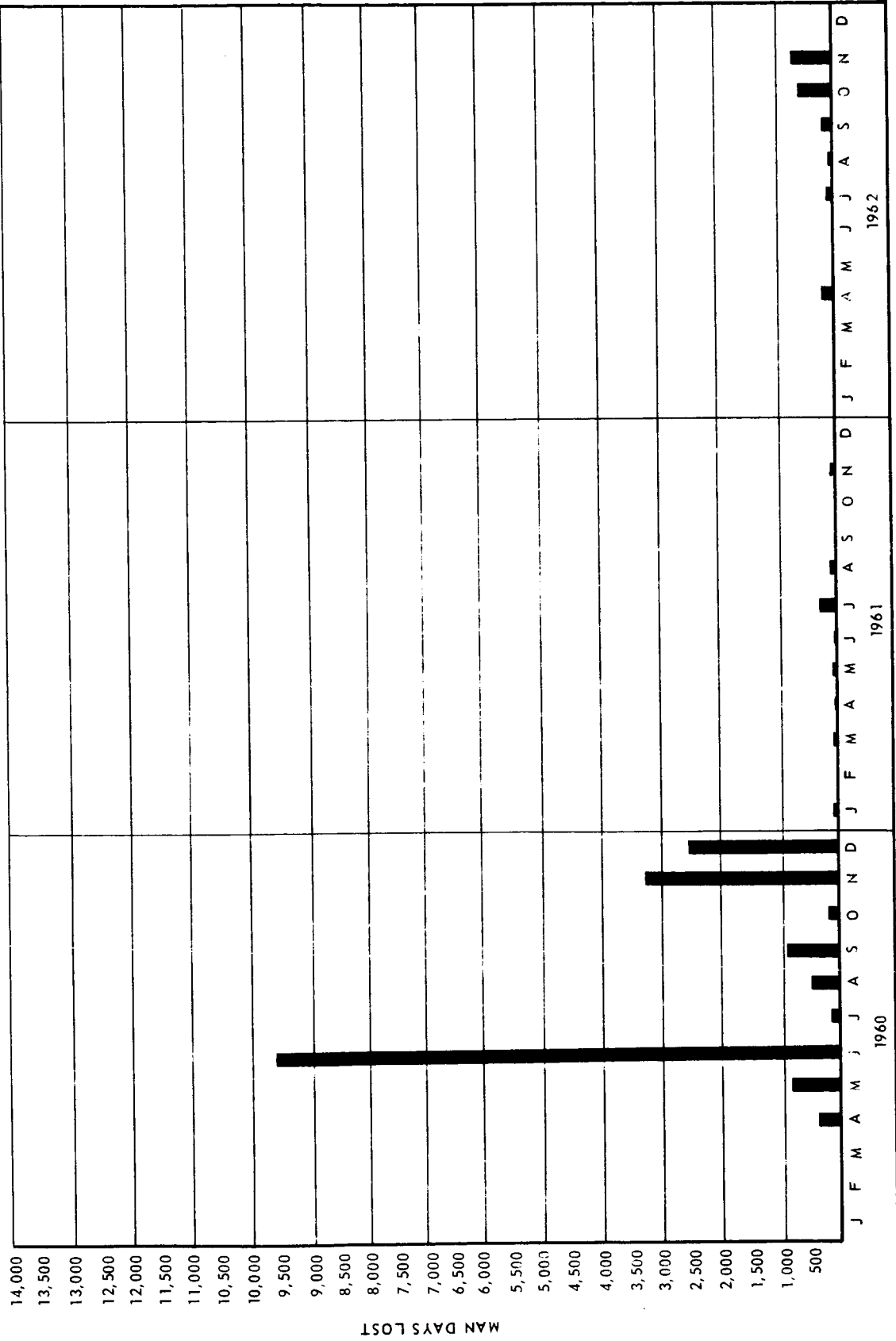
The figures depicted on the attached charts were obtained from the Strike Summary Reports. On chart 4 the figures assigned to the various labor elements are only close approximates. In work stoppages where more than one labor element was involved it was difficult to determine the exact number of man-days lost by the individual elements.

# MAN DAYS LOST BY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS DUE TO WORK STOPPAGES

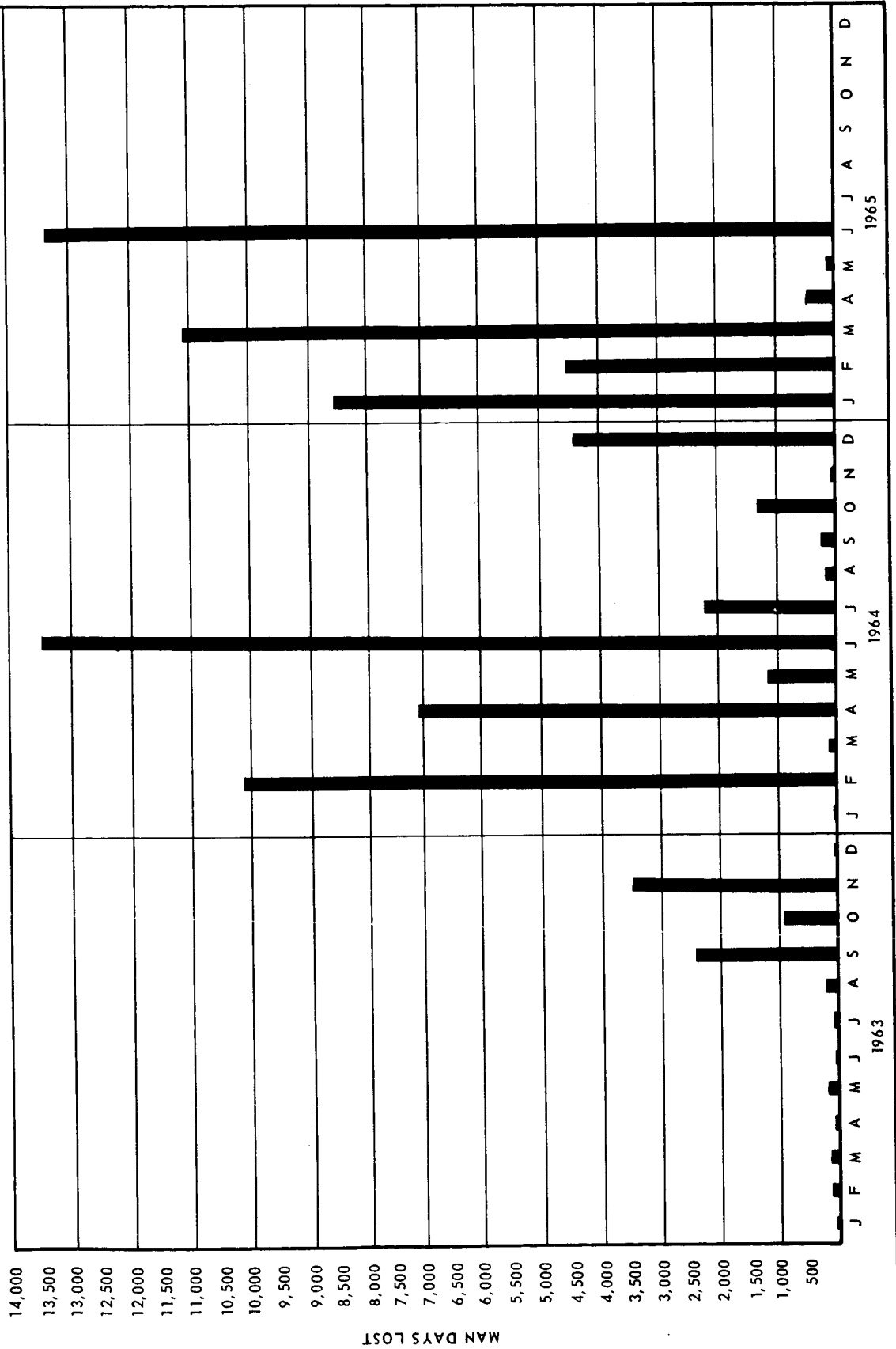
JULY 1956 - DECEMBER 1959



# MAN DAYS LOST BY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS DUE TO WORK STOPPAGES JANUARY 1960 - DECEMBER 1962



# MAN DAYS LOST BY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS DUE TO WORK STOPPAGES JANUARY 1963 - JUNE 1965





APPENDIX B

LIST OF CONTRACTOR ORGANIZATIONS

KSC/ NASA and AFETR

JULY 1956 - JULY 1965

This list contains the names of the various prime contractors, subcontractors and joint effort contractors who have been involved in work stoppages at Patrick Air Force Base, the Cape and Merritt Island during the period of this report.

LIST OF CONTRACTOR ORGANIZATIONS

A

Acme Missiles & Construction Corp.  
Acousti of Florida, Inc.  
Aerojet General  
Aetna Steel  
A.F. Foster Bridge Corp.  
Aircraft Services, Inc.  
Akwa Construction Co.  
Akwa-Downey Co.  
Alabama Cement Tile Co.  
American Bridge Co.  
American Elcon, Inc.  
American Machine & Foundry  
Armstrong Construction Co.

B

Bailey-Lewis-Williams  
B. B. McCormick  
Bechtel Corp.  
Bell & Co.  
Biltmore Co.  
Blount Brothers Construction Co.  
Boeing Co.  
Bucon Construction Co.  
Burns & Roe Co.  
Burton Brothers  
B & W Company

C

Ceco Steel Products Co.  
Charles Koch  
Chrysler  
C & L Development Co.  
Clarence Coston Co.  
Clarson & Ewell  
Cleveland Electric Co.  
Consolidated Comstock Electric, Inc.  
Consteel  
Consteel-Ets-Hokin & Galvan  
Constructors of Florida, Inc.  
Continental Consolidated Co., Inc.  
Continental Construction  
Convair (GD/A)

D

Dependable Drywall Limited Co.  
D. H. Leavell & Co.  
Diversified Builders  
Donovan-Power-Miller  
Douglas Aircraft  
Dow Chemical  
Downey Heating Co.  
Duval Engineering

E

Eastern Elevator Co.  
E. C. Ernst  
E. C. Goldman & Co.  
Electric Construction Co.  
Electrical Engineering, Inc.  
Elevator Electric Co.  
Ets-Hokin & Galvan

F

Ferguson-Crowley, Inc.  
Fishback & Moore  
Florida East Coast R. R.  
Florida Trim Co.  
Florida Weathers, Inc.  
Florida Welding & Erection Services  
Fludor  
Franchi Construction Co.  
Frank A. Kennedy, Inc.  
Frank M. Murphy Corp.  
Fryd Construction Corp.

G

Gablie Electric Service Co.  
Gainsville Scrap Iron & Metal Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Geo. A. Fuller Co.  
Geo. F. Brown Painting Co.  
Geo. L. Simond Co.  
Glenn L. Martin Co.

H

Hardaway Co.  
Hardaway & Jordan  
Harty Door Co.  
Harper Plumbing  
Hayes Construction Co.  
H. C. Beck Co.  
Hercules Flooring Co.  
Heyl & Patterson Co.  
Hicks & Enole  
Hicks & Ingle  
H. J. High Co.  
Horton Electric  
Houdaille-Duval Co.

I

Indiana Gunita  
Ingalls Ironworks  
International Builders of Florida

J

J. A. Jones Co.  
J. C. Harper, Inc.  
J. E. Smith  
J. H. Sapp, Inc.  
John C. Abbott  
Johnson Service Co.  
Jordan Co.  
J. S. Martin Construction Co.  
Julian Evans & Associates

K

Kaiser Steel  
Kamineer Construction Co.  
Kenneth Reed Construction Co.

L

Leavell & Kiewit  
Lee Engineering  
Leslie Miller  
Linde Co.  
Ling-Temco-Vought  
Livsey & Co.  
Lockheed Aircraft

M

Mamba Engineering  
Marion Power & Shovel Co.  
Masset Building Co.  
Maule Industries  
McDonald A/C Co.  
McDowell-Wellman Engineering Co.  
McGregor-Werner Co.  
Mechanical Contractors  
Meehliss Steel  
Merritt Roofing Trusses Co.  
Meva Corp.  
Miami Elevator Co.  
Minneapolis-Honeywell Co.  
M. M. Sundt Construction Co.  
Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc.

N

Nashville Bridge & Iron Co.  
Nichols-Southern  
Noble Construction Co.  
North Brothers

O

Orlando Welding & Piping Co.

P

Pacific Automation  
Pan American Airways  
Paul Hardeman-Morrison-Knudsen Co.  
Paul Smith Co.  
Paul Spellman Co.  
Perini Corp.  
Perini, Morrison-Knudsen  
Peter Kiewit & Sons  
P&L Construction Co.  
Power Engineering Co., Inc.  
Pre-Stress Erectors  
P.S.P. Erectors

Q

Quinco Electrical

R

Radio Corporation of America  
Ray Proof Corp.  
R. E. Clarson, Inc.

S

Satchwell Electric  
Smith & Ernst  
Southern, Waldrip & Harvick  
Spellman Engineering Co.  
Spellman Product, Inc.  
St. Paul Fire & Marine Co.

S

Stresscon, Inc.  
Stuart Plastering Co.  
Sun Construction Co.

T

Thermal Cooling, Inc.  
Trans-World Airlines  
Treadwell Co.

U

Underwater Services, Inc.  
United Electric Co.  
United Enterprises, Inc.  
United States Steel Corp.

V

Vickery Plastering Co.  
Virginia Metal Products Co.  
Voight Construction Co.

W

Wackenhut Corp.  
Wallace-Scott Co.  
Winger Construction Co.  
Woodcrest Construction Co.  
W. R. Crail Co.

APPENDIX C

LIST OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

KSC / NASA AND AFETR

JULY 1956 - JULY 1965

The labor organizations listed on the following page have been specifically identified in the Strike Summary Reports as having caused, or having participated in work stoppages. Some of these organizations have more than one Local but for the sake of convenience, these have been grouped under respective crafts or unions. A majority of the trades and crafts have Locals which are either members of or affiliated with the Brevard County Building and Construction Trades Council (BTC). An asterisk has been used to indicate groups with Locals maintaining BTC membership.



## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks

Building Trades Craftsmen/Council (BTC)\*

- \* Asbestos Workers
- \* Bricklayers, Masons and Plasters (B.M.P.I.U.)
- \* Carpenters
- \* Elevator Constructors
- \* Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (I.B.E.W.)
- \* Iron Workers
- \* Laborers
- \* Lathers and Roofers
- \* Millwrights
- \* Operating Engineers
- \* Painters
- \* Plumbers and Fitters
- \* Sheetmetal Workers
- \* Teamsters

Building Services Employees' Union

Intl. Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (I.A.T.S.E.)

Maintenance of Way Employees

Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (M.E.B.A.)

Masters, Mates and Pilots Union (M.M.P.U.)

Telegraphers Union

Tilesetters (Alabama Local)

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